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#### LIBER QUARTUS

#### XII

ATALI, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux, qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam, par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura, sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat; quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu. si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset. 10 pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa mole piger nec finitima nutritus in herba, laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro, ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi 15 nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.

2 diis  $P \mid$  4 putante  $P \mid$  8 ubera matris om.  $P \mid$  13 laetas et  $P \mid$  14 a om.  $P \mid$  .

e G

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nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus evasit, densae caelum abscondere tenebrae nube una subitusque antemnas inpulit ignis, cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox 20 attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis 25 eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis et quam votiva testantur fana tabella plurima: pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci? [accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.] cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam 30 alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis † arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno 35 testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen. 'fundite quae mea sunt' dicebat 'cuncta,' Catullus, praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer. ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

23 si  $P\omega$ : quam Schurtzsseisch, Madvig, Jahn. 32 arboris incerte P: arboris incerto S: arbori incertae Lachm. Lucrot. P. 387 | 33 cum ferret  $\omega$  | 36 testiculi S: testicul P testiculorum  $\omega$  | 37 catullis P | 38 volens om. P | 43 dubitat P

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci; 45 adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olvnthi. sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet argento praeserre caput rebusque salutem? non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.] iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec damna levant; tunc adversis urguentibus illue reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando 55 praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem. i nunc et ventis animam committe dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda: mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae 60 aspice sumendas in tempestate secures. sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi 65 lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura ventus adest: inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum, velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris spes vitae cum sole redit; tunc gratus Iulo 70

45 polo  $P \mid$  47 quod  $P \mid$  pallidus  $P \mid$  50 51 del. Bentl. ad Hor. a. p. 387, Markl. | 54 recidit PSS | 57 d\*lato  $P \mid$  59 la\*tissima P lautissima  $S \mid$  61 respice Fake: aspice  $P\omega \mid$  67 inopia  $P \mid$  artes P

1-2

atque novercali sedes praelata Lavinio conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen, et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis. tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles 75 Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque bracchia rursum, quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus quos natura dedit—, sed trunca puppe magister interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae 80 tuti stagna sinus. gaudent ibi vertice raso garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.

Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes, sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem!

85 iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera. hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores.

90 cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.

Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine: Catullus, pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram 95 et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico tam sterili—verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix

<sup>71</sup> Lavinio A. de Rooy spicil. crit. p. 57: lavino  $P\omega \mid 73$  miserabile SS | 75 equore  $P \mid 77$  currunt  $PS \mid$  relinqu\*t  $P \mid 81$  ubi  $\omega \mid 86$  peracto  $p\omega$ : peract\*\* P peractum  $S \mid 92$  operantur  $P \mid 93$  ibi P

nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi, legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis TOO porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben. quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti, nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro, 105 Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum privato: siquidem Tyrio parere solebant Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes 100 partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrem: nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras et cadat ante Lares Gallittae, victima sola tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum. alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit 115 de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum inponet vittas et, si qua est nubilis illi Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae. 120 laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger, delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassae, post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus 125

109 cohortis  $P \mid$  110 belliqet  $P \mid$  111 nulla per Histrum om. P 112 125 128 Pacubium -0 -us  $P \mid$  116 ut P

incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides, quam grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis. vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum, possideat quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum exaequet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!



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#### XIII

XEMPLO quodcumque malo committitur, ipsi displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, inproba quamvis gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti 5 de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediócris iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo. 10 ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior. tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus 15 depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus? an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus? magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis, victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.

5 homines Ribbeck. 6 fide  $P \mid$  12 veri  $P \mid$  18 proficit PSS: proficis  $\omega$  Herm. usus  $\Sigma$ : usu  $P\omega$ 

quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem, perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum quaesitum et partos gladio vel pyxide nummos? 25 rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili. nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo. 30 nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus, quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis, quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis, quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum .35 exigis a quoquam, ne peieret et putet ullis esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti? quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno 40 et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris, nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum, nec puer Iliacus, formonsa nec Herculis uxor ad cyathos et iam siccato nectare tergens bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna. 45 prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis numinibus miserum urguebant Atlanta minori pondere; nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton, 50

26 quod P: quot  $p\omega$  | 28 nunc P  $\mathcal{J}ahn$ : nona  $p\omega$  | 43 formo-sa P | 49 aliquis om. P

nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae. inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo, credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum. si iuvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si 55 barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos. tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis, primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae. nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus, si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem, prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis, quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna. egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro piscibus inventis et fetae comparo mulae, sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber examenque apium longa consederit uva culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens.

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter hoc arcana modo? maiorem tertius illa summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae? tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes, 75 si mortalis idem nemo sciat! aspice, quanta voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus.

52 sed om.  $P \mid 58$  tum Jahn: tam  $P\omega \mid 59$  \*ar  $P \mid 65$  vel p:
\*\*\* P aut S et  $S \mid$  mirandis PS Jahn, Herm.: miranti  $p\omega$ .
Jortin eccl. hist. I p. 7. Porson tracts p. 310 | 70 miniis Porson ibid.

per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis, per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae, 80 perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem; addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae, quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli. si vero et pater est, 'comedam' inquit 'flebile nati sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'/

Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri. natura volvente vices et lucis et anni, atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt. [est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;] hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro, dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos. et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae? ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est; 100 si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes, quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi committunt eadem diverso crimina fato: ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.' 105 sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem 85 farioque P | 86 in om. P | 103 is P | 107 confirmat SS: praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.

nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,
creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille, 110
urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,
vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus 'audis,
Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem
debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur 115
in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'

Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre T 20 et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit a cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti. curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri, tu venam vėl discipulo committe Philippi. 125 si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum ostendis, taceo nec pugnis caedere pectus te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma; quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu 130 planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto: ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris. sed si cunctă vides simili fora plena querella, 135 si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis confirmant Pw: confirmans Herm. | ac delubra P | 124 currentur P

vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni, arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis: ten-o delicias!-extra communia censes 140 ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae, nos viles pulli, nati infelicibus ovis? rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam, si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer conductum latronem, incendia sulpure coepta atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes; confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas. V haec ibi si non sunt, minor extant sacrilegus, qui 150 radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat: an dubitet? solitumst totum conflare tonantem. confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo 155 clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis. haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit? humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies et dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude. quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis in Meroe crasso majorem infante mamillam? caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam

139 140 transponit  $P \mid$  141 quid? Heinr. Jahn: quia  $P\omega \mid$  147 veteres  $P \mid$  153 solitumst Munro: solitus mss. et edd.  $\mid$  cumflare  $PS \mid$  155 bo\*is  $P \mid$  163 mero  $P \mid$  164 qui P

1.1/1/1/33 caesariem et madido torquentem cornua caro? 165/ nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis, mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videas hoc gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic, quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.

Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae poena erit? abreptum crede hunc graviore catena 175 protinus et nostro-quid plus velut ira?-necari arbitrio: manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam depositum tibl sospes erit, sed corpore trunco invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis. 'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.' 180 nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis: [quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.] Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto, 185 qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes, prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippe minuti semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas 190 ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta nemo magis gaudet quam femina. cur tamen hos tu

168 puruis P | 174 peiuri PS Jahn | 176 qui P | 182 fraglantia P | 183 occansio P | 187 plurima —189 sapientia del. Guietus | 190 et om. P

evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum? 195. poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis, quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus. nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem. Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret 200 depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri iurando. quaerebat enim, quae numinis esset mens, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo. reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit, 205 extinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis. has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas. nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit? 210 perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga 215 cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno. nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt, continuo templum et violati numinis aras et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urguet,

208 sola  $\omega$ : saeva P | voluptas P | 210 cognata P | 213 Setina *Herelius* (*Klotzii act. litt. II p.* 113 sq.): sed vina  $PS\omega$  [ 216 fontem P

te videt in somnis: tua sacra et maior imago humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri. hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent, cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli; non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis. illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno. praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum 230 infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita? 235 mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum. cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis criminibus, tamen ad mores natura recurrit damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis 240 peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem? quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum 245 aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes exulibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus, nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

225 abie P | 226 terra sed P | vindicet  $\mathcal S$  Servius Am. IV 209. VI 179: iudicet  $P\omega$  | 237 quid  $\mathcal S$ : quod  $P\omega$ 

#### XIV

PLURIMA sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes. si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo, 5 nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae, boletum condire et eodem iure natantis mergere ficellas didicit nebulone parente et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus TO transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato, barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros, hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu semper et a magna non degenerare culina. mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos 15 praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra materia constare putat paribusque elementis, an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus, 20

<sup>2</sup> hesuram P: ac rugam ω: et rugam S cf. vulg. Eph. 5 27 non habentem maculam aut rugam | 9 ficellas Lachm. Lucr. p. 204: ficedulas mss. et edd. | 13 cupient P | 18 rutilis P

tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro? quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae. quem mire adficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer rusticus? expectas, ut non sit adultera Largae 25 filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu. ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia matri virgo fuit; ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis. 30 sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis cum subeunt animos auctoribus. unus et alter forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan; 35 sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae. abstineas igitur damnandis. huius enim vel una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe, sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam. nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat, intra quae pater est; procul, a procul inde puellae 45 lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti! maxima debetur puero reverentia: si quid

24 scripta  $PS \mid$  carcer? rusticus expectas  $D\ddot{o}derlein$ , Jahn, Herm. | 33 subeunt P Herm.: subeant  $\omega$  Jahn | animis  $P \mid$  34 sperant P: spernant  $p\omega \mid$  39 nec  $P \mid$  45 pater PS: puer  $S \mid$  a Cramer: ac PS

M. L

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turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos, sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.

nam si quid dignum censoris fecerit ira 50 quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet, corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.

55 unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis, cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?

Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum. verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas, 60 arida cum tota descendat aranea tela. hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!' vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis. ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino atria displiceant oculis venientis amici, 65 ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus: illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem? gratum est, quod patriae civem populoque dedisti, 70 si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris, utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis. plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus

hunc tu moribus instituas, serpente ciconia pullos

<sup>48</sup> nec P5 | 57 senes P | 59 cessa\*it | P | 70 patribus  $Bentl_*$  Hor. c. III 6 20 | 71 patria <math>PS

nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta: 75 illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis. vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert: hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos. 80 sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam, quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo. 85

Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce, nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis 89 marmoribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem, ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides. dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem, fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictae partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens, dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas. 95

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant, nec distare putant humana carne suillam, qua pater abstinuit, mox et praeputia ponunt. Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges 100 Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius, tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,

78 adfe\*tus  $P \mid 82$  haec *Lachm*.  $\mid 83$  se om.  $P \mid$  levaret P levabit  $S \mid 91$  possidens  $P \mid 102$  tradit  $P \mid$  Moyses PS

2-2

non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti, quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos. sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.

Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur. fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra, cum sit triste habitu voltuque et veste severum, 110 nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus, tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum certa magis, quam si fortunas servet easdem Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi 115 artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris. sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt incude adsidua semperque ardente camino. et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros, qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati 120 pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur, ut illam ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae. sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes. [mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.] 125 servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo, ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet umquam

mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta, hesternum solitus medio servare minutal Septembri, nec non differre in tempora cenae 130

114 de om.  $P \mid$  117 maiora frunt  $P \mid$  122 peragant  $P \mid$  123 illis  $P \mid$  128 frustra P

alterius conchem aestivi cum parte lacerti signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro, filaque sectivi numerata includere porri: invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit. sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas, 135 cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis, ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato? interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore, crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit, et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur 140 altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum, et proferre libet fines maiorque videtur et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva. quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo, nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas, nec prius inde domum, quam tota novalia saevos in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum. dicere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent 150 et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros. sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae! 'quid nocet haec?' inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini, quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.' 155 scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis et luctum et curam effugies et tempora vitae longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,

131 aestivam  $P \mid 134$  negavit  $P \mid 136$  aut  $P \mid 139$  crevit P5: crescit  $p\omega \mid 151$  quod P: quot  $p\omega \mid 152$  quid  $P \mid$  foede P fahn: foedae  $\omega$  Herm. | 153 lupina P: lupini  $p\omega$ .

si tantum culti solus possederis agri, quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat. 160 mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis proelia vel Pyrrum inmanem gladiosque Molossos tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur vulneribus: merces haec sanguinis atque laboris nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae 165 curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena 170 amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae: nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto. inde fere scelerum causae; nec plura venena miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum 'humanae mentis vitium, quam saeva cupido 175 inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult, et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum, quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari? 'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis, o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim 180 Vestinusque senex 'panem quaeramus aratro, qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris, quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus. nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto 185 per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros pellibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'

163 vina P | 168 et unus P | 182 quis P | roris P

haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus. at nunc post finem autumni media de nocte supinum 190 clamosus iuvenem pater excitat 'accipe ceras, scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello. sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas. 195 dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum, ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagensimus annus adferat; aut, longos castrorum ferre labores si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis .200 pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra, neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter unguenta et corium. lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore 205 . versetur, dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta "unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere." hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae. talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem 210 sic possem affari 'dic, o vanissime, quis te festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro discipulum. securus abi: vinceris, ut Aiax praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles. parcendum est teneris: nondum implevere medullas 215 maturae mala nequitiae. ast cum pectere barbam coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,

189 ad  $P \mid$  208 repentibus assae PSS: poscentibus assem  $\omega \mid$  209 alfa  $P \mid$  216 naturae  $PS \mid$  nequitia est  $P \mid$  217 longe P

falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque. elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur per somnum digitis! nam quae terraque marique adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi; nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numquam mandavi" dices olim "nec talia suasi." 225 mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te. nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, [et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare,] dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas 230 curriculo; quem si revoces, subsistere nescit et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis. nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi. cum dicis iuveni stultum, qui donet amico, 235 qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui, et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera. Menoeceus: 240 in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una. ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti, flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis, nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum

224 haec ego numquam om.  $P \mid$  229 om.  $S \mid$  conduplicari  $P \mid$  238 a\*quirere  $P \mid$  240 veraque P

in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.

nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas
expectare colus: morieris stamine nondum
abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris, 250
iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.
ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates
composuit. si vis aliam decerpere ficum
atque alias tractare rosas, medicamen habendum est,
sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.' 255

Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra, nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti, si spectes, quanto capitis discrimine constent incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi, ex quo Mars ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas; tanto maiores humana negotia ludi. an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro 265 corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem, quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et austro, perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis, qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae 270 passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas? hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est iam 250 voto PS | 255 et ante P | 260 castura P

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in pelago; veniet classis, quocumque vocarit spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relicta audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta, Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos. non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni, hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit aut Ithacum; parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis, curatoris eget, qui navem mercibus implet ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda, cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas. occurrunt nubes et fulgura. 'solvite funem!' frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti 'nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur; aestivum tonat.' infelix hac forsitan ipsa nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit. sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum, quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena, frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque servantur. misera est magni custodia census. dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro

296 cadit PS: cadet w.

300 velantis P

280

295

300

305

electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi non ardent cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet cras domus, aut eadem plumbo commissa manebit. sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa 311 magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem, passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus. nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te, 315 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam: in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt, quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis, quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates. 320 numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit. acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam, bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis. haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum, 325 sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta. si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra, nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi, indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius 330 paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

310 adque P: aut  $\omega$  | 315 habes  $P\omega$ : abest S. Lact. III 29. P sat. X 365. Herm. | 319 sufficit P | 321 aliut P: aliud  $\phi$  | 328 crysi P



### xv

OUIS nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens Aegyptus portenta colat? crocodilon adorat pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin. effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci, dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis. illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam. porrum et cepe nesas violare et frangere morsu: o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis 10 numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis mensa, nefas illic fetum jugulare capellae: carnibus humanis vesci licet, attonito cum tale super cenam facinus narraret Ulixes Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam 15 moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. 'in mare nemo hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi, fingentem inmanis Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas? nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa Cyaneas plenos et tempestatibus utres 20

5 memnon\*e  $P \mid 6$  obrupta  $P \mid 7$  aeluros Brodaeus mise. VII 2: aeruleos P caeruleos  $\omega \mid$  16 ma\*\*que nemo  $P \mid$  18 adque  $P \mid$  20 Cyaneis P: Cyaneas cod. R. Stephani crediderim aut tenui percussum verbere Circes et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis: tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?' sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna; 25 solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat. nos miranda quidem, set nuper consule Iunco gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti, nos volgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis. 29 nam scelus, a Pyrra quamquam omnia syrmata volvas, nullus aput tragicos populus facit. accipe, nostro dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas, inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus ardet adhuc Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque 35 inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos esse deos, quos ipse colit. sed tempore festo alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne 40 laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae sentirent positis ad templa et compita mensis pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem septimus interdum sol invenit. horrida sane Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi, 45 barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo. adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et

<sup>21</sup> ververe P | 26 hic P | 28 callidae P | 34 spurium censet Ruperti | 35 Coptos Pauw rech. sur les Egypt. II p. 160 | 44 horrida—48 titubantibus del. Francke ex. crit. p. 107 sqq. | 45 est Coptos Markland Eurip. suppl. p. 257 | 47 madidis et om. P

blaesis atque mero titubantibus. inde virorum saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae: 50 hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae; dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae, vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus 55 integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos. ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent; 60 et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae, si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni tela, nec hunc lapidem, qualis et Turnus et Aiax, 65 vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae. nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero: terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos. 70 ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit. a deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam subsidiis aucti pars altera promere ferrum audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis: terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis 75

52 ar\*entibus  $P \mid$  incipiunt: animis ardentibus haec Mark-land  $\mid$  56 agmin\*  $P \mid$  64 seditioni  $\Sigma$ : seditione  $P\omega \mid$  75 fugas  $P \mid$  praestant instantibus Ombis Mercer apud Salmasium

qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae. labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum praecipitans capiturque, ast illum in plurima sectum frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit 80 victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo. hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem, quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus 85 donavit terris; [elemento gratulor et te exultare reor]. sed qui mordere cadaver sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit; nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites, an prima voluptatem gula senserit: ultimus autem 90 qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore, ductis per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat. Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus 95 extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas. fhuius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens] post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus, membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati

exerc. Plin. p. 441: praestan\*\*\*\*\*\*P praestantibus omnibus instant  $\omega$  | 78 in om. P | 79 particula\*\*\* multis P | 85 promethea P | 86 87 elemento—reor unc. incl. Orelli, Hermann | 93 elementis P | 97 98 del. Guiet

et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes, quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli? nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas, Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos, de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle. nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos, tale quid excusat: Maeotide saevior ara 115 Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri inventrix homines—ut iam quae carmina tradunt digna fide credas-tantum immolat, ulterius nil aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus inpulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo? qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi, 125 hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus. parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae. nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt 130 et similes ira atque fames. mollissima corda

104 ventribus H. Valesius: viribus Pw | 112 iam om. P | 124 Bistones & Hermann | 131 adque P

humano generi dare se natura fatetur, quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus. plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem 135 circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu ora' puellares faciunt incerta capilli. naturae imperio gemimus, cum funus adultae virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans 139 et minor igne rogi; quis enim bonus et face dignus arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos, ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti 145 sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce. cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. principio indulsit communis conditor illis tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet, dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas, aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos ut conlata daret fiducia, protegere armis 155 lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem, communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem turribus atque una portarum clave teneri. sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit

135 squalorem atque *Kiaer* | 138 adutae P | 143 adque P | 154 limite P | 157 defendi\*\* P

м. т.

cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri? Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis. ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri. aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit irae occidisse aliquem, sed pectora bracchia vultum crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo, vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

170 vultu\* P | 174 homini P | legum\*\* P



## XVI

OUIS numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli, militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra, me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni, quam si nos Veneris commendet epistula Marti et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes 10 et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum. Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae, legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli 15 servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae; tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli 20 consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit

I Galle  $p \omega \mid 12$  adque  $P \mid \text{relictum } om. P \mid 18$  cognito  $P \mid 20$  tamen cohors  $P \mid 18$ 

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vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli, cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe 25 praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos. 'da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi', 30 et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis maiorum. citius falsum producere testem contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus 35 sacramentorum, convallem ruris aviti improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit, et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum, quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo, debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos, 40 vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni, expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus totius populi; sed tunc quoque mille ferenda taedia, mille morae: totiens subsellia tantum sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas 45 Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena. ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit. quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,

<sup>23</sup> mutinensi SS | 24 du P | caligatos PS | 29 duxerit P | 35 alia om. P | 38 effodi P | 48 illi P

nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.

50 Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius vivo patre datur; nam, quae sunt parta labore militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census, omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem 55 quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori. ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur. ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem, ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes. 60

56 favor Ruperti: labor  $P\omega$  | 60 faleris P



THE END.

Juvinal, élevé dans les cris de l'école, poussa jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole: ses ouvrages, tout pleins d'affreuses vérités, étincellent pourtant de sublimes beautés: soit que sur un écrit arrivé de Caprée il brise de Séjan la statue adorée; soit qu'il fasse au conseil courir les sénateurs, d'un tyran soupçonneux pâles adulateurs; ou que, poussant à bout la luxure latine, aux portefaix de Rome il vende Messaline. ses écrits pleins de feu partout brillent aux yeux.

BOILEAU l'art poëtique II 155—165.

# NOTES

### XII

THIS satire, as several others (VI 21. VIII 1. XI 5. XIII 5. 33. XIV 1. XV 1) is in the form of an epistle. In it, as in XI, we see Iuv. at home. His love of nature and of simplicity appears in I—I4, 83—92, as in III 18—20, 226—231. IX 60—1. XIV 166—171 cet. Haenicke (Kritische Untersuchung über die Echtheit der 12. Satire von Juvenal. Putbus 1877 4to. Progr. nº. 104) conjectures that the passage 24—82 is a parody, introduced by the warning POETICA SURGIT TEMPESTAS, of the extravagant descriptions of storms in which contemporary poetasters piled horror on horror. Certainly the inventory of Catullus' wares 37—47 is as exaggerated as anything in Lucan; yet Iuv. everywhere betrays a want of proportion and sacrifices the whole to the parts: individual excellences must atone for the failure of the general effect.

To-day, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1-16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17-92). Wonder not then at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no orbus, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would offer their own children on the altar to propitiate the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (93-130). With 1-92 cf. Catull. 9. Hor. c. I 36. II 7. III I4. Stat. s. II 7. Mart. x 87; with 93-130 Hor. s. II 5. Luc. dial. mort. 5-9. Obbar on Hor. ep. I 1 78.

1—16 To-day, Corvinus, is sweeter to me than a birthday. To-day I perform the promised vow to the three gods of the Capitol, snow-white lambs to Iuno and Minerva, to Iuppiter a calf just weaned; if my fortune were as my love, a fat bull from the Clitumnus should prove my gratitude for my friend's deliverance.

1 NATALI XI 84 n. Hor. c. IV II 17 18 iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque | paene natali proprio.

2 PROMISSA 115. XIII 233.

CESPES 85. Ov. tr. v 5 9 araque gramineo viridis de caes-

pite *fiat*.

3 NIVEAM Aen. IV 61 (cited 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods of heaven. Liv. XXVII 37 B.C. 207 the temple of Iuno Regina on the Aventine was struck by lightning; boves feminae albae duae porta Carmentali in urbem ductae.

REGINAE a title under which Iuno was worshipt among the Etruscans at Ardea, Lanuvium, Pisaurum etc. At Rome the Capitoline Iuno is generally called Regina in inscriptions and documents. Temples were built in honour of Iuno Regina by · Camillus on the Aventine and by M. Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 179 (Liv. V 22 §§ 4. 7. 23 § 7. XXXIX 2 § 11). Ov. f. VI 37 cur igitur regina vocor?

DUCIMUS 112. X 65.

4 GORGONE abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, Gorgo is used for the shield. Aen. II 616 of Pallas limbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva [" 'effulgent with the border and terrible with the Gorgon': i.e. wearing the aegis, with its golden fringes and border, and the Γοργείη κεφαλή δεινονο πελώ-partem Phorcynida transtulit illam. cf. sat. VII 130 rhinocerote.

5 Serv. Aen. II 134. Iuv. acknowledged the claims of his

religion III 320 n.

6 TARPEIO VI 47 48. to Iuppiter, Iuno and Minerva belonged separate cellae in the Capitoline temple (Liv. VI 20 § 0. Burn Rome and Campagna 189 190): hence they are frequently invoked together. Liv. III 17 § 3 Juppiter optimus maximus Iunoque regina et Minerva alique di deaeque obsidentur.

FRONTEMQUE CORUSCAT Heins. and Burman on Ov. m. IV

493 cite exx. of corusco mucronem, hastam, telum, ferrum.

7 VITULUS Hor. c. 1 36 2.

TEMPLIS MATURUS VIII 169 maturus bello.

8 MERO Aen. IV 59-61 Junoni...ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido | candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit.

UBERA MATRIS Hor. c. IV 2 54-56 me tener solvet vitulus.

relicta | matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis | in mea vota.

9 VEXAT NASCENTI ROBORA CORNU Verg. g. 111 232 233 irasci in cornua discit | arboris obnixus trunco.

10 Hor. c. II 17°30-32. III 23 9-20.

ADFECTIBUS a silver age use Plin. ep. II 1 § 8 of Verginius Rusus ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit. 19 § 1 nec tantum amitae ei adfectum verum etiam patris repraesentes. VIII II § I adfectum tuym erga fratris filiam...

11 HISPULLA VI 74 cf. II 50 Hispo. so Caro Catullus, Maro

Marullus, homo homullus.

13 CLITUMNI the Chtumnus (Clitunno) falls near Meyania in Umbria (Bevagna) into the Tinia (Timia), a tributary of, the Tiber Verg. g. II 146—8 Servius hinc albi, Clitumne, gregor et maxima taurus | victima saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro | Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos. Childe Harold IV 66—68.

PASCUA 40.

SANGUIS the blood and neck would go to the altar, i.e. the ox chosen for his fulness of blood (cf. Verg. g. III 492) and thick neck. Cf. infra 112 ebur. XIV 10 gula. X 238 239 halitus oris, | quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.

14 A GRANDI FERIENDA MINISTRO gerundives (in Gr. perf. pass.) usually take dat. of agent; they take abl. with ab (ὑπὸ with gen.) however sometimes for perspicuity Cic. leg. agr. 2 \$95 venerandos a nobis. p. Caecina \$33 Jordan. Roby II pref. LXXV.

GRANDI VII 210 n.

FERIENDA the technical term. Ov. f. IV 413 apta iugo cervix non est ferienda securi.

MINISTRO popa Suet. Cal. 32 admota altaribus victima succinctus poparum habitu elato alte malleo cultrarium mactavit.

16 AMICI Catullus 29. 93.

17-61 Catullus has escaped not only the risks of the waves but thunderbolts; darkness overcast the heaven with one cloud and a sudden flash caught the yard-arms; every man thought himself struck, and stunned with the shock counted blazing shrouds worse than any shipwreck. No terror by which poets add awe to a storm was wanting there. Hear another form of danger, and pity once more; though it is true what remains, if terrible, is but part and parcel of the same mischance, known to many, to which numerous temples by their votive tablets bear Who knows not that painters look to Isis for their witness. The hold now half filled, as the billows rocked the ship, and the hoary master's skill found no help for the tottering tree, he compounded with the wind by lightening the vessel; as the beaver ransoms his life by biting off the drug for which he is bunted. 'Over with all that's mine' cried Catullus, readily offering purple robes fit for fops like Maecenas, Spanish woollens of native dye, chargers engraved by Parthenius, a bowl that holds a draught for Pholus or for Fuscus' wife, baskets, a thousand plates, embossed goblets in which Philip of Macedon had caroused. Who else the wide world over would, to save life,

cast away his all? Most of the cargo is thrown out without relief; as a last resort the master fells the mast to ease the vessel by crippling her to a hulk. Go now, commit your life to the winds, trust a drest plank, and live four, or at most seven, fingers' breadth from death: and with bread-sack and wine-flagons, be sure to pack up axes against storms.

17-19 ANTEMNAS dig. XIV 2 6 navis adversa tempestate depressa ictu fulminis deustis armamentis et arbore [luv. 32]

et antemna.

23 TALIA TAM inverted comparison as in Thuc. IV 64 § 1. VI 78 § 3.

SI QUANDO ['all things are such and as bad in a poet's storm

(but nowhere else out of poetry).' H. A. J. M.].

23 24 POETICA TEMPESTAS Lucian quom. hist. conscr. 45 ποιητικοῦ τινος ἀνέμου ἐπουριάσοντος τὰ ἀκάτια. Hom. Od. VIX XII. Aen. I. Ov. m. XI 478—565. tr. I 2. Luc. v. Stat. Th. v. VFl. I. Tac. II 23.

24—29 K. F. Hermann and Lupus (24) cite exx. of like verbosity in detail, which injures the general effect e.g. I 40—44. 137 138. II 102—9. 143—8. III 12—20. 172—9. IV 48—56. 95—103. V 19—23. VII 189—202. VIII 54 55. 100—124. IX 79 80. X 95—98. XII 48 49. 57—61. 76—79. 106—110. XIII 2—4. 42—52. 130—4. 187—192. 199—208. XV 110—2.

25 Poeta, tanquam nimis graviter miserere iterum dixerit, haec, quae additurus est, de bonorum iactura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi appendicem eiusdem sortis,

naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam. MADVIG.

QUAMQUAM SINT XI 205 n.

27 VOTIVA TABELLA XIV 302 n. Hor. c. I 5 13—16 me tabula sacer | votiva paries indicat uvida | suspendisse potenti | vestimenta maris deo. id. s. II I 33 34 votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella | vita senis. Cic. n. d. III § 89 Diagoras the atheist, when asked tu qui deos putas humana neglegere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint in portumque salvi pervenerint? replied illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt in marique perierunt.

28 PICTORES Sen. contr. 34 § 1 nemo ut naufragium pin-

geret, mersit hominem.

ISIDE (with the form cf. VI 270 and XV 163 tigride). VI 489. 526—534. IX 22. XIII 93. When Tibullus went on a voyage Delia made a vow to Isis I 3 23. 27 28 Broukh. quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia?... | nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi | picta docet templis multa tabella tuis. See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes salutaris) ex voto Orelli 1871 seq. 2494.

PASCI III 141 n. VII 93. IX 136.

30 ALVEUS Verg. Prop. Ov. (in Forcellini).

ET IAM in 6th foot also VI 574. IX 75. XIII 9. XV. 62-64 ergo acrior imposus et iam | saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis | insipiunt torquere. cf. V 47 quattuor ac iam.

32 ARBORI Lachmann's conjecture for arboris. 'When now, the ship rolling from side to side, the helmsman could not save the tottering mast.' Luc. VIII 170 descendit ab arbore summa.

33 RECTORIS schol. 'gubernatoris.' Ov. m. XI 492 493 ipse pavet nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur | scire ratis rector, nec quid iubeatve vetetve.

DECIDERE the technical term for a bankrupt's composition, as for other settlements: here, to compound for life with loss of cargo. Sen. cons. Polyb. 12 (=30 fin.) § 1 pro horum omnium salute hac tecum portione fortuna decidit.

IACTU dig. XIV 2 de lege Rhodia de iactu. acts 27 38 Wetstein.

34 CASTORA schol. 'castorem bebrum [fibrum, Germ. biber, our beaver] dicit, qui cum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere, testiculos suos morsu avulsos proicit. intellegit enim ob hanc rem posse capi.' Cic. p. Scaur. 2 § 7 redimunt se ea parte corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur. [Ov.] nux 164—6 [utinam] possem fructus excutere ipsa meos. | sic ubi detracta est a te tibi causa pericli, | quod superest tutum, Pontice castor, habes. The fable was believed by Pliny, rejected by Sestius and Dioscorides. See Sir T. Browne vulgar errors b. III c. 4. Cuvier 'le castorum ne consiste point dans les testicules du castor; c'est une substance huileuse et létide qui naît dans une glande adhérente au prépuce.'

35 DAMNO Phaedr. III II 3 a eunuch had a dispute cum quodan improbo, who, among other taunts, damnum insectatus est amissi roboris. Mart. IX 75 virilitatis damna maeret ereptae.
38 TESTICULI ADEO the only example in Iuv. of hiatus in

this place.

INTELLEGIT (cf. intellegens, 'a connoisseur') connotes technical knowledge, here a druggist's. Cic. Verr. IV § 33 ego antea, tametsi hoc nescio quid nugatorium sciedam esse, ista intellegere, tamen mirari soledam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere.....ita studiosus est huius praeclarae existimationis, ut putetur in hisce rebus intellegens esse. Plin. ep. I 10 §§ 3 4 nunc illas (the virtues of Euphrates) magis miror, quia magis intellego. quamquam ne nunc quidem satis intellego. ut chim de pictore sculptore fictore nisi artifex iudicare, ita nisi sapiens non potest perspicere sapientem.

38 VESTEM collective Apul. met. XI 28 veste ipsa mea quamvis parvula distracta sufficientem corrasi summulam.

39 PURPUREAM, I 27 n.

TENERIS MAECENATIBUS I 66 n. Mart. X 73 2-4 he had received as a present Ausoniae dona superba togae, | qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti, | vellet Maecenas Caesarianus eques. Sen. ep. 92 § 35 diserte Maecenas ait: 'nec tumulum curo: sepelit natura relictos.' alte cinctum putes dixisse. habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda discinxissent.

41 PECUS 'other attire, dyed on the sheep's back by the nature of the herbage.' Ipsum vestium pecus the very sheep that yield the cloth. The pastures are the banks of the Baetis (Guadalquivir). Mart. XIV 133 'lacernae Baeticae' non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aeno; sic placeant Tyriae; me mea tinxit ovis. IX 61 3—5 qua dives placidum Corduba Baetin anat, vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo, et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus. XII 63 3—5 of Corduba albi quae superas oves Galaesi, | nullo murice nec cruore mendax, | sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo.

SED ET XIII 102 n.

43 MITTERE Hor. c. III 24 47-50 vel nos in mare proximum | gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile | ...mittamus.

44 PARTHENIO schol. 'caelatoris nomen.' He must have been a silver-smith, as lances and cratera are in apposition to argentum. Friedländer identifies him with the chamberlain and murderer of Domitian. Parthenio dative Zumpt § 419. Madvig § 350 a.

URNAE 24 sextarii, nearly 3 gallons.

CONIUGE FUSCI schol. 'ebriosa fuit.' VI 425 426 illa venit rubicundula, totun | oenophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur ur-

na. A Fuscus XVI 46.

46 BASCAUDAS schol. 'vasa, ubi calices lavabantur vel cacabus.' Our basket. Mart. XIV 99 barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis: | sed me iam mavult dicere Roma suam.

ESCARIA dig. XXXIV 2 19 § 12 si cui es carium argentum legatum sit, id solum debebitur, quod ad epulandum in ministerio habuit, id est, ad esum et potum.

47 CAELATI I 76 n.

BIBERAT QUO II 95 vitreo bibat ille Priapo. X 25. Verg. g. II 506 ut gemma bibat.

CALLIDUS to Philip some ascribed the saying (Ael. v. h. VII 12 Perizonius) 'boys must be tricked by dice, men by oaths.' EMPTOR OLYNTHI Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B. C. 348, by the aid of Lasthenes and Euthykrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted. Dem. de f. l. pp. 425 seq. 451. Cic. Att. I 16 § 12 Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quae modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere. Hor. c. III 16 13-15 diffidit urbium | portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos | reges muneribus. oracle given to Philip άργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις (paroem. Leutsch I 209 n. II 99 n.). On the venality of public men at the time see Demosth. de cor. p. 245 παρά γάρ τοις Ελλησω, ου τισίν, άλλ' απασιν όμοίως, φοράν προδοτών καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς έχθρων άνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι... οθε συναγωνιστάε και συνεργούς λαβών και πρότερον κακώς τούς Έλληνας έχοντας πρός έαυτούς καί στασιαστικώς έτι χείρον διέθηκε. ib. 324 (where a list of traitors is given). The mines of Thrace (Iustin. VIII 3 § 12 auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia occupat. Hor. ep. II I 234 regale nomisma, Philippos) supplied funds for these bribes, which even the Pythia did not refuse (Demosth. in Aesch. c. Ktes. p. 72 § 130 ή Πυθία φιλιππίζει). The cup would not only have an antiquarian value—(1 76 n. VIII 104 n. Berenice's ring VI 156. Hor. speaks jestingly of plate which had belonged to Evander and Sisyphus s. I 3 91. II 3 21 cf. 64. Stat. s. IV 6 50-88 felix dominorum stemmate signum, a Hercules of Lysippus had belonged to Alexander, Hannibal, Sulla. Lucian Philops. 19 a work of Daedalus. On mythical relics seen by Paus. Thirlwall VIII1 468 and my first Gr. reader4 xvi. 221: add Tanaquil's distaff and spindle and a robe spun by her for Servius Tullius Varro in Plin. VIII § 194)—but be prized as a memorial of a famous boon companion Karyst. in Ath. 435d when Ph. had a mind to drink, he said: χρη πίνειν, 'Αντίπατρος γάρ Ικανός έστι νήφων.

48 49 pessimism of I 147-150 n.

48 on double interrogations see Matthiä § 488 12 and obs. 2.

48-51 VIII 83 84. XI II n. XIV 273-283.

**50** FACIUNT PATRIMONIA XIV 326. Hor. ep. 1 1 65 rem. so facere divitias, pecuniam. patrimonia not necessarily inherited VII 113.

52 RERUM UTILIUM utensilia provisions and furniture Tac.

ann. I 70 Gron.

NEC not even these sacrifices give any relief.

54 RECCIDIT Ov. met. x 180 reccidit in solidam longo post tempore terram. cf. rettulit repperit. 'At last, as difficulties thickened upon him, he (the rector 33) was driven to cut down the mast, and so makes room to turn about in.'

MALUM FERRO SUMMITTERET dig. XIV 2 5 § 1 arbore

caesa, ut navis cum mercibus liberari possit.

85 EXPLICAT SE dig. IX 2 29 § 3 si cum vi ventorum navis impulsa esset in funes anchorarum alterius et nautae funes praecidissent, si nullo alio modo nisi praecisis funibus explicare se potuit.

ANGUSTUM = in angusto conclusum.

DISCRIMINIS ULTIMA Holyday 'distress is desperate, when the help makes the ship less.' XV 95 bellorumque ultima. Luc. VIII 665 666 nihil ultima mortis | ex habitu vultuque viri mutasse.

56 FACTURA Iuv. has a predilection for this partic. IV 50. V 32. VI 426—8 oenophorum... | ...de quo sextarius alter | ducitur ante cibum, rabidam facturus orexim. 605. X 8. 49.

144.

57 I NUNC ET X 165 n. Prop. IV=III 7 29 ite, rates curvas

et leti texite causas.

VENTIS ANIMAM COMMITTE etc. Sen. Med. 304—8 animam levibus credidit auris | dubioque secans aequora cursu | potuit tenui fidere ligno, | inter vitae mortisque vias | nimium gracili limite ducto.

DOLATO a smooth plank, a piece of joiner's work.

58 CONFISUS nomin. as IV 23 24 tu | succinctus. voc. in VI 276 277 tu tibi tunc, Uruca, places... | ...quae scripta et quot lecture tabellas.

DIGITIS cet. XIV 288. DL. I 103 Anacharsis μαθών τέτταρας δακτύλους είναι το πάχος τῆς νεώς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ
θανάτου τοὺς πλέοντας ἀπέχειν. Arat. phaen. 298 299
schol. οἰ δ΄ ἔτι πόρσω | κλύζονται, όλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον ἄϊδ΄
ἐρύκει, from Hom. Il. XV 628. DChrys. or. 64 II 331 R οὐδὲ
γὰρ πίττη τὴν ψυχὴν οῦτε σχοινίως ἐπιτρέπουσω, οῦτε τριδάκτυλον αὐτοὺς σώζει ξύλον πεύκινον.

59 TAEDA the fir-plank.

60 MOX when on board.

CUM RETICULIS ET PANE Hor. s. I 1 47 reticulum panis, borne by a slave in a journey.

VENTRE LAGONAE IV 107 Montani venter.

LAGONAE V 29 n. VIII 162.

61 ASPICE VIII 96 n. circumspice.

62—82 When the voyager's fate mightier than wind and sea proved prosperous, and the Parcae spun a white thread, the vessel ran under makeshift sails of clothes, and under the foresprit which alone remained. The sun brings back hope of life. Presently the white summit of Alba Longa comes in view, and the master brings his ship to anchor in the lee, behind the vast mole of Ostia's new harbour. The sailors offer their hair in

gratitude for deliverance, and spin a merry yarn of the dangers of the deep.

62—66 repeat the same thought. cf. VII 41 42. 135—7. XVI 25—34.

62—64 POSTQUAM thrice III 26 27 dum. VII 53 54 cui...qui

63 PROSPERA common predicate to tempora and f. v. et p.; vectoris also belongs to both. The conj. of Vales. vectori is probable.

FATUM XVI i n.

64 PARCAE III 27.

65 PENSA MANU Stat. Ach. I 260 261 si Lydia dura | pensa manu mollesque tulit Tirynthius hastas.

STAMINIS ALBI so at the nuptials of Peleus Catull. 63 305 seq. 318 319 ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae | vellera. Mart. VI 58 78 si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores | stamina.

66 MULTUM FORTIOR X 197 n. Hand Tursell. 111 669.

Quintil. x 1 § 94 n.

68 VESTIBUS EXTENTIS Tac. II 24 tandem relabente aestu et secundante vento claudae naves raro remigio aut intentis vestibus... revertere.

SUPERAVERAT had remained. So Plaut. Caec. Cic. Liv. Verg. (e.g. Aen. v 519 amissa solus palma superabat Acestes). Hor. Tib. Sall. h. I 41 § 11 Dietsch quid ultra? quaeve humana superant aut divina inpolluta sunt?

69 VELO PRORA SUO schol. 'artemone solo velificaverunt.' Isid. XIX 3 3 dolon minimum velum, et ad proram de-

fixum. cf. HSt.

AUSTRIS 63 euro. V 100. XIV 268.

70 IULO VIII 42 n.

71 ATQUE joins gr. I. with n. s. p. L.; subl. apex is subject.

NOVERCALI LAVINIO Liv. I I § 11 oppidum condunt. Aeneas
ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat. ib. 3 § 3 Ascanius...
abundante Lavinii multitudine, florentem iam, ut tam res erant,
atque opulentam urbem matri seu novercae reliquit, novam ipse
aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quae ab situ porrectae in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata. Aen. XII
193 194 moenia Teucri | constituent urbique dabit Lavinia nomen. Tibull. II 5 50 Albaque ab Ascanio condita Longa
duce.

LAVINIO on the rhythm cf. VI 82 comitata est Eppia ludium. L. Müller de re metr. 257 reads Lavino, and in Aen. I 2 Lavinaque litora (see Forbiger). ä also Aen. I 258. 270. Tib. II 5 49. Ov. f. III 629. 633.

72 APEX IV 145 n.

72 73 CUI CANDIDA NOMEN SCROFA hence scrofula, scurvy. VI 177 scrofa Niobe fecundior alba. Prop. V=IV I 35 et stetit Alba potens, albae suis omine nata. Aen. VIII 43—48 prophecy of Tiberinus litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus | triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit, | alba solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati: | is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, | ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis | Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam. Non. p. 114 Grundules lares...Romae constituti ob honorem porcae quae triginta pepererat. Cass. Hemina fr. 11 p. 99 Peter monstrum fit. sus parit porcos triginta, cuius rei fanum fecerunt laribus Grundilibus.

73 PHRYGIBUS VII 236.

74 MAMILLIS the sow was kept in pickle as a relic Varro r. r. 11 4 § 17.

75 INCLUSA PER AEQUORA MOLES cf. 80 n. schol. 'portum Augusti dicit sive Traiani; quia Traianus portum Augusti restauravit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit.' Trajan 'added an inner basin or dock, of a hexagonal form, surrounded with quays and extensive ranges of buildings for magazines' (Bunbury in dict. geogr. who gives a plan). The original work does great honour to the emperor Claudius DCass. LX II § 3 'he conceived and carried out an achievement worthy of the enterprise (φρονήματος) and greatness of Rome.' Ostia lay on the left bank of the lest (i.e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber. Claudius dug a safer basin about two miles N. of Ostia communicating with the river by a new cut (afterwards enlarged by Trajan, fossa Trajana, now Fiumicino, the right arm). The port protected by two vast moles, right and left, with a breakwater surmounted by a lighthouse between them, was known as portus Romanus or portus Augusti. Strabo 231 232 calls Ostia a city without a port, on account of the alluvial deposits continually brought down by the Tiber, which compelled the larger vessels to ride at anchor in the open roadstead at great risk, while their cargoes were unloaded into barges, by which they were carried up the river to Rome. Other vessels were themselves towed up the Tiber, after they had been lightened by discharging a part of their cargoes.' Suet. Claud. 20 portum Ostiae exstruxit circumducto dextra sinistraque bracchio et ad introitum profundo iam sale mole obiecta; quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrini phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.

MOLES 'moles carried out amidst enclosed seas.'

76 TYRRHENAM v of.

PHARON VI 83. the lighthouse. Suet. DCass. cited 75. VF. VII 83-85 non ita Tyrrhenus stupet Ioniusque magister, | qui iam te, Tyberine, tuens clarumque serena | arcepharon.

RURSUM breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then

bending again towards the land.

78 NON SIC Hor. c. IV 14 25.

79 MAGISTER dig. XIV I I § I magistrum navis accipere

debemus, cui totius navis cura mandata est.

80 BAIANAE CUMBAE such as those which ply about in the harbour of Baiae III 4 n. XI 49 n. Mart. III 20 19 20 an aestuantes iam profectus ad Baias | piger Lucrino nauculatur in stagno. The interiora stagna are Trajan's inner basin.

PERVIA in which pleasure-boats ride safe, to which even they

find their way.

81 VERTICE RASO Petron. 103 notavit sibi ad lunam tonsorem intempestivo inhaerentem ministerio, execratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum. Nonius p. 528 qui liberi fiebant, ea causa calvi erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio

liberati solent.

83—92 Go then, boys; in all religious stillness dress the shrines with garlands, sprinkle the sacrificial knives with meal, deck out the soft hearth of turf. I will presently follow, and after duly performing the main sacrifice will return home, where the little images wax-polished welcome their tribute of slighter chaplets. Here I will propitiate my guardian Iuppiter, give frankincense to the Lares of my fathers and fling abroad all hues of violet. All is gay, the gate has raised long boughs on high and keeps holiday with morning lamps.

83 LINGUISQUE ANIMISQUE FAVENTES εὐφημοῦντες Ov. f. I 71 72 prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete, nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die. id. m. xv 677 deus est l deus est l linguis animisque favete. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 7 quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis l hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore [i.e. applause] trahitur: sed imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit

sacrum nulla voce mala obstrepente.

84 SERTA 91. 'festoons.' Aen. II 248 249 nos delubra deum...festa velamus fron de per urbem. cod. Theod. XVI 10 12 pr. nullus omnino...Larem igne, mero genium, Penates odore veneratus, accendat lumina, imponat tura, serta suspendat. Rich.

FARRA INPONITE CULTRIS Luc. I 609 610 Corte iam fundere Bacchum | coeperat obliquoque molas inducere cultro. Serv. Aen. II 133 sal et far, quod dicitur mola salsa, qua et frons victimae et foci aspergebantur et cultri.

M. I.

85 MOLLIS FOCOS GLEBAMQUE VIRENTEM the three turf-altars 2. 94. Ov. m. III 751 of Perseus dis tribus ille focos totidem de caespite ponit. Here Iuv. to Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva.

86 QUOD PRAESTAT the nobler offerings 3-9.

87 CORONAS IX 137 138 o parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto | aut farre et tenui sole exorare corona. Plaut trin. 39 Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, at a housewarming. Henzen inscr. 5770 C. Salvius Eutychus Lar(ibus) Cas(anicis) ob redit(um) Retinae Nep. v. s. cf. Orelli 1600 votive inscr. to Silvanus pro salute et reditu L. Tursellii Maximi.

88 FRAGILI SIMULACRA NITENTIA CERA 'crumbling' i.e. melting. Prud. c. Symm. I 203 204 saxa inlita ceris | viderat unguento que Lares umescere nigros. Hor. epod. 2 66 renidentes Lares. Plin. XXXIII § 122 wax melted and mixed with oil was laid hot on marble and then rubbed to a polish with linen cloths. schol. 'incerata signa deorum.'

89 NOSTRUM the Iuppiter of my house (as Cicero had a house-

hold god, Minerva). ^

PATERNIS familiaribus.

90 TURA 87 n. Plaut. aul. 23—25 the Lar familiaris says of the daughter of the house ea mihi cotidie | aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, | dat mihi coronas. When Verres 'conveyed' Diana from Segesta, all the matrons and maidens of the town came together Cic. Verr. IV § 77 unxisse unquentis, complesse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis usque ad agri fines prosecutas esse.

VIOLAE Plin. XXI § 27 violis honos proximus [to lilies] earumque plura genera, purpureae luteae albae. viola is a diminutive of tor, and includes the stock matthiola incana and

wallflower cheiranthus cheiri.

91 EREXIT IANUA RAMOS X 65 n. Stat. s. 1 2 231 fronde

virent postes, effulgent compita flammis.

92 OPERATUR schol. 'sacrificat.' Aen. III 136 conubits arvisque novis operata iuventus, where Servius citing Iuv.

perfecit sacrificia propter conubia et novas sedes.

LUCERNIS Epikt. diss. II 17 §§ 37 38 τέκνον, αν σωθης, αψω λύχνους ταθτ έστι τὰ τοῦ φιλοστόργου. μέγα σοι ἀγαθθν ἔσται σωθέντι τοιούτω και λύχνον ἀπτειν ἀξιον. ib. I 19 § 24 'has he been made tribune? all who meet him congratulate him; one kisses his eyes, another his neck, the slaves his hands; when he comes home, he finds an illumination λύχνους ἀπτομένους.' Τας. III 9 Lipsius.

93—130 Do not set down my zeal as counterfeit, Corvinus. Catullus, for whose safety I rear three altars, has three heirs. On so barren a friend a sickly hen, even a quail, would be

a bait wasted. With your Gallitta and your Pacius, your childless rich, it is another matter. Let them but begin to feel the heat, their whole porch is lined with votive tablets; men come forward to vow a hecatomb, -aye, of elephants, if they were not Caesar's drove, from the days of Hannibal and of Pyrrhus reserved to uses of state or war; so it is no fault of Hister's, if the 'ivory' is not led to the altars for Gallitta's health .--Another will offer his goodliest, his bondmen and bondwomen, even his own daughter in her prime, though no Diana will. as in the play, ransom his Iphigenia by a hind. My countryman for ever, say I; what is the Greek fleet of a thousand sail to a will? For if Pacius recover, entangled in the angler's weel, he may in a line make Pacuvius universal heir; no bad investment, you see, a daughter slain. Long live Pacuvius, even to Nestor's years; let him pile up plunder like Nero's, gold on gold, mountains high; and loving none, let him by none be loved.

93 SUSPECTA 98 n. 99 n. 137. III 129 n. 139 seq. 220 seq. V 98 n. 132 seq. VI 39 seq. X 202 n. XVI 56. Even Pliny could urge, as a reason for refusing a request ep. VI § 3 n on esse satis honestum dare et locupleti et orbo. ib. IX 30 § I laudas...Nonium tuum, quod sit liberalis in quosdam: et ipse laudo, si tamen non in hos solos. volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis, tribuere...amicis, sed amicis dico pauperious. non ut isti, qui iis potissimum donant, qui donare maxime possunt. § 2 hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere. Tac. XIII 52 reus ilico defendi postulabat. valuitque pecuniosa orbitate et senecta, quam ultra vitam eorum produxit, quorum ambitu evaserat.

95 TRES HABET HEREDES V 137—145 n. IX 82—90 esp. 87—90 iura parentis habes, propter me scriberis heres, l'egatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum. | commoda praeterea iungentur multa caducis, | si numerum, si tres implevero.

95 96 AEGRAM ET CLAUDENTEM OCULOS Malachi I 8. Several comic fragments in Clem. Al. str. VII § 30. Lucian Iupp. trag. 15 when the skipper Mnesitheos sacrificed τὰ σωτήρια on his escape from a storm at Kaphareus, ἐκκαίδεκα θεούς ἐστιῶν ἀλεκτρυόνα μόνον κατέθυσε, γέροντα κάκεῖνον ήδη καὶ κορυζώντα.

96 GALLINAM XIII 233 Laribus cristam promittere galli.

INPENDAT Tert. idol. 6 immo tu colis, qui facis, ut coli possint. colis autem non spiritu vilissimi nidoris alicuius, sed tuo proprio, nec anima pecudis inpensa, sed anima tua.

97 STERILI VII 49 n. 203 n. Mart. X 18 nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit, | nec spondet, nec vult credere, sed nec habet. | turba tamen non dest, sterilem quae curet amicum. | eheu, quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae!

VERUM a hen, did I say? No quail, etc.

COTURNIX Varro r. r. III 5 § 7 coturnices immani numero.

On the quantity (b) see Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. IV 641.

Lachm. ib. 1 360.

98 PATRE Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 2 cum se captandum praebuisset, reliquit filiam heredem. § 3 ergo varii tota civitate sermones: alii fictum ingratum immemorem loquuntur seque ipsos, dum insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre avo proavo, quasi de orbo querantur. Stat. s. IV 7 33—40 orbitas omni fugienda nisu, | quam premit votis inimicus heres, | optimo poscens (pudet heu) propinquum | funus amico. | orbitas nullo tumulata fletu: | stat domo capta cupidus superstes | imminens leti spoliis, et ipsum | computatignem.

CADET 113. Mart. cited 100. Hor. c. III 18 5 si tener

pleno cadit haedus anno.

CALOREM Nonius p. 46 febris proprietatem... Varro Andabatis aperiendam putat; idque alterum appellamus a calendo calorem,

alterum a fervore febrim.

99 COEPIT sing. verb and plural orbi; so Caes. b. c. 1 2 § 7 intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis. Liv. XXII 47 § 3 in directum utrinque nitentes...vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo.

GALLITTA II 68 Pollittas. anth. Pal. VII 334 16 Πωλίττης. CIG 3098 Πωλλίττης. It is a pet name. cf. Bonitta, Iulitta, Livitta, Pollitta (and Pollittianus) and Salvitto; not used before the imperial times. For Gallitta see Plin. ep. VI 31 § 4. The

correct form (-tta) is often corrupted.

ORBI 93 n. Hor. ep. I I 78 Obbar. Sen. ben. I 14 § 3 ille accepit, ... sed cuius senectus et libera orbitas magna promittebat. mihi plus dedit, quamvis idem dederit, quia sine spe recipiendi dedit. Tac. III 22 Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi erant, defertur simulavisse partum ex P. Quirinio divite atque orbo. ib. 23 she entered the theatre of Pompeius her ancestor with other noble ladies, and so moved the audience, that bursting into tears saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius senectae atque orbitati et obscurissimae domui destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur. ib. 25 proposal to mitigate the severity of the laws by which Augustus had sought to restrain celibacy. nee ideo (because of the laws) coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, praevalida orbitate.

100 FIXES the fall of votive offerings an evil omen Luc. I 557.

Stat. Th. 1V 332 333.

LIBELLIS 27. X 55. Suet. Cal. 14 Casaubon ut vero in adversam valetudinem incidit, pernoctantibus cunctis circa Palatium, non desucrum, qui pugnaturos se armis pro salute aegri, quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent. Caligula on his recovery enforced the sulfilment of these vows 27. Mart. XII 90 pro sene, sed clare, votum Maro secit amico, | cui gravis et servens hemitritaeus erat, | si Stygias aeger non esset missus ad umbras, | ut caderet magno victima grata Iovi. | coeperunt medici certam. spondere salutem. | ne votum solvat, nunc Maro vota sacit.

101 PORTICUS of Gallitta or Pacius.

HECATOMBEN Stat. s. II 7 16—18 on Lucan's birthday centum Thespiacis odora lucis | stent altaria victimaeque centum, | quas Dirce lavat aut alit Cithaeron. Philostr. soph. II \$ 5 the father of Herodes Atticus often offered a hecatomb of oxen to Athene. Hdn. v 5 § 8 hecatombs of oxen offered by Elagabalus A.D. 210. Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 14 'the lover of pleasure, though he slay hecatombs, and adorn the temples with countless offerings, is impious and godless and in intention sacrilegious.'

102 QUATENUS they vow a hecatomb (not indeed of elephants), since. Plin. ep. III 7 § 14 quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur. Hor.

s. 1 1 64 Heind.

NEC...NEC partitively used, after the general non. Zumpt § 754. Aen. IX 426 427 nihil iste nec ausus | nec potuit. Sen. const. sap. 9 § 2 of the sage nescit nec in spem nec in metum vivere. We should expect nec venales, nec concepti, but the construction is varied cf. Hdt. IX 3 dμα μèν ὑπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, dμα δè πυρσοῦσι διὰ νήσων ἐδόκεε (for δοκοῦντι). 5 είτε δè δεδεγμένος...είτε...ἐάνδανε.

103 SIDERE Plin. pan. 12 eo ipso tempore,...cum ferae gentes

non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur.

104 CONCIPITUR otherwise Colum. III 8 § 3 mentions intra moenia nostra natos elephantos. Elephants do not breed in captivity, as Iuv. accurately says; that an elephant, taken pregnant, will bear for that time, is true, but Colum. must have meant more.

FURVA GENTE XI 124 125 elephant's teeth, quos mittit porta Syenes | et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus. Flor. II 34=IV 12 § 62 of embassies to Augustus Seres etiam habitantesque sub ipso sole Indi, cum gemmis et margaritis elephantos quoque inter munera trahentes, nihil magis quam longinquitatem viae inputabant—quadriennium inpleverant; et

iam ipse hominum color ab alio venire caelo fatebatur. For the abl. cf. Hor. epod. 11 10 latere petitus imo spiritus.

see lexx. under promo Verg. Hor. Tac.

105 ARBORIBUS RUTULIS ET TURNI PASCITUR AGRO 1 162. VI 637. Turnus was king of Ardea among the Rutuli. Here then were stables for the elephants which the emperors kept for exhibition in the theatre and amphitheatre.

106 CAESARIS IV 135 Caesar.

CAESARIS ARMENTUM IV 50—52 non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem | depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde | dapsum, veterem ad dominum debere referri. Orelli inscr. 2951 brocurator ad helephantos. anth Pal. IX 285 οδικέτι πυργωθεls [infra 109 110] δ φαλαγγομάχαι ἐπὶ δῆρων | ἄσχετος δρμαίνει μυριόδους ἐλέφας, | ἀλλὰ φόβω στείλας βαθύν αὐχέτα πρὸς ἐγγωδέσμους, | ἄντυγα διφρουλκεί Καίσαρος οδρανίου. | ἔγγω δ εἰρήνης καί θηρ χάριν δργανα βίψαι | Άρρος, εὐνομίης ἀντανάγει πατέρα, where the former and present employments of the animal are seriously, as here satirically, contrasted. Suet. Claud. II ανίαε Liviae divinos honores et circensi pompa currum elephantorum Augustino similem decernenda curavit.

NULLI SERVIRE FARATUM PRIVATO among omens of Aurelian's future greatness Vopisc. 5 fin. he received from the king of the Persians a state elephant, which he offered to the emperor, solusque omnium privatus Aurelianus elephanti do-

minus fuit.

107 PRIVATO VI 114. XIII 41 n.

TYRIO Carthage being a colony of Tyre, the very names *Possus, Punicus* mere corruptions of *Phoenician*. In Silius Hannibal and the Carthaginians are *Tyrius* (-i), *Sidonius* (-i), *Agenoreus* (-idae) etc.

108 HANNIBALI X 158 n. thus he employed forty B.C. 218 against the Carpetani (Liv. XXI 5 §§ 10. 15), and at the Trebia (ib. 55 §§ 2. 7. 9—11); at Zama B.C. 202 he had 50 in his van, the largest number that he ever led to battle (XXX 33 § 4).

NOSTRIS DUCIBUS REGIQUE MOLOSSO Plin. VIII § 16 the Romans first met with elephants in the war with Pyrrhus in Lucania B.C. 281, whence they were called *Lucae boves* Lucanian oxen (cf. Lucr. V 1302 Munro). M'. Curius Dentatus exhibited some at his triumph B.C. 275 (Sen. brev. vit. 13 § 3. Eutr. II 14=8). The Romans first employed them in battle in the war against Philip B.C. 200 (Liv. XXXI 36 § 4). A team was first yoked in Rome to the car of Pompeius in his African triumph B.C. 81 (Plin. VIII § 4). In the imperial times they were employed chiefly to draw the emperor's chariot in triumphs and processions.

REGI MOLOSSO XIV 161 162 Punica passis | proelia vel

Pyrrum inmanim gladiosque Molossos. How Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten Fabricius by suddenly exposing to his

view an elephant, has often been told (Plut. Pyrrh. 20).

109 DORSO FERRE COHORTES I Macc. I 6 and 35 where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver! Plin. VIII § 22 'twenty tower-bearing (turrits) elephants cum sexagenis propugnatoribus were pitted against 500 horse and 500 foot,' i.e. each elephant bore three fighting men.

110 PARTEM ALIQUAM BELLI I 74 n. aliquid. III 230 n. Aen. x 426 427 Lausus, | pars ingens belli. Ov. m. XI 217 næ

pars militiae Telamon sine honore recessit.

BELLI ET hiatus in same place XIII 65 hoc monstrum puero et miranti sub aratro. III 70. VI 274. 468. VIII 105? X 54?

281. XIV 49. XV 126.

EUNTEM IN PROELIA TURREM Lucr. V 1302. Plin. VIII § 27 domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt magnaque ex parte orientis bella conficiunt. cf. Forcellini turriger. turritus.

111 MORA NULLA PER HISTRUM QUIN VI 333. dig. XXXII 30 § 5 sin autem per mulierem mora non est, quo minus

cum filio habitet, legata ei deberi.

NOVIUM HISTRUM fortune-hunters. Hister II 58. EBUR i.e. the elephant; cf. 4 vellus. 13 sanguis. DUCATUR AD ARAS X 66.

114 DEIS Laribus.

HORUM Larium, as representing the living family.

115 ALTER Pacuvius 125.

115 seq. VI 388—392 quid faceret plus | aegrotante viro? medicis quid tristibus erga | filiolum? stetit ante aram nec turpe putavit | pro cithara velare caput dictataque verba | pertulit, ut mos est, et aperta palluit agna. Cries of the people to the emperor Tert. apol. 35 de nostris annis tibi luppiter augeat annos.

SI CONCEDAS, VOVEBIT X 339 n. 340 n.

116 on expiatory sacrifice see VIII 257 n. VI 652—4 spectant [in the theatre, cf. XII 120 tragicae] subcuntem fata mariti | Alcestim et, similis si permutatio detur, | morte viri cupiant amimam servare catellae. ib. 551 552 pectara pullorum rimabitur, exta catelli, | interdum et pueri.

118 VITTAS XIII 63 n. Verg. g. III 486 487 stans victima

ad aras, | lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta.

118 119 SI QUA EST NUBILIS ILLI IPHIGENIA DOMI I 161 n. IV 133 n. XII 127 Mycenis. VI 566 Tanaquil tua. Aeneas for son V 138 139 nullus tibi parvolus aula | luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo. V 141 tua nunc Mycale. VI 236 (cl. XIII 98.

XIV 252) advocat Archigenen. 660 Atrides (for husband, but IV 65 for monarch).

NUBILIS Iphigenia was led to the altar Lucr. 1 98 nubendi

tempore in ipso. Eur. IA. 100. 123.

119 120 IPHIGENIA...CERVAE Frokl. epit. of the cyclic poem Kypria p. 475 Gaisford (Mure bk. II c. 19 § 9) 'the fleet again assembles at Aulis. Agamemnon on a hunting party, elated by an expert shot at a deer, boasts that he surpasses Artemis herself in her own art. As a punishment for his impiety, the goddess detains the fleet windbound. Kalchas declares that she can only be appeased by the sacrifice of Iph., who is accordingly brought from home, under pretext of betrothal to Achilles. Artemis snatches her from the altar, leaving a fawn in her stead, makes her immortal, and conveys her to Tauri. Hegesias (or Stasinos) is followed by Eurip. IT. 28 ἀλλ' ἐξέκλεψεν ἔλαφον ἀντιδοῦσ ἀ μου ["Αρτεμικ' Αχαιος».

DABIT HANC ALTARIBUS Hor. s. II 3 199—201 tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam | ante aras spargisque mola caput, inprobe, salsa, | rectum animi servas? cf. dare focis tura

liba cet.

120 XV 116—9. XIII 84 85 of the perjurer, swearing by all the armoury of heaven si vero et pater est, 'comedam' inquit' flebile nati | sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'

121 LAUDO MEUM CIVEM IV 18 19 consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto | praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi. Holyday 'my citizen has brain! what is a fleet, | to a rich will?"

122 MILLE Varror. r. II I § 26 numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est cum dicimus, mille naves isse ad Troiam. The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (II. II) is 1186, but the poets (Aesch. Ag. 45 Blomf. Aen. II

198 Heyne) generally speak of a thousand only.

LIBITINAM III 32 n. Hor. c. III 30 6 7 non omnis moriar, multaque pars nei | vitabit Libitinam. Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a sum of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove (Piso in DH. IV 15), from which biers and fuel for funerals were brought Mart. x 97 I. id. VIII 43 effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos, | funereamque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos ista manebit | exitus, una duos ut Libitina ferat. Hence the mention of Libitina in pestilences, the terms Libitinam facere, exercere, the Libitinensis porta at the amphitheatre. Orelli inscr. 3349 lucar Libitinae.

123 DELEBIT TABULAS if the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of Pacuvius, and erase in his favour all other

names from the waxen tablets of his will I 68 n. II 58. IV 19.

XIV 55 tabulas mutare parabis.

NASSAE a weel met. also in Plaut. mil. 579. Cic. Att. xv 20 § 2. so kúpros in Lucian Hermot. 59. Lucian dial. mort. 8 a captator dead before his victim complains: 'As the proverb is, the fawn has caught the lion. I courted the rich and childless Hermolaos and thought it a stroke of policy to deposit in a public place my will, in which I have bequeathed to him my all, that he might do the like by me...and now by a fall of the roof I am dead on the sudden and Hermolaos has my estate, having like some sea-wolf swallowed bait and hook.' 'Not only so, but you the fisherman too, so that your plan has recoiled upon yourself.' 'So it seems; more's the pity.'

124 SOLI II 58 59 cur solo tabulas impleverit Hister | liberto.

VI 601. Hor. s. 11 5 54 solus, multisne coheres.

125 BREVITER I 68 n. exiguis tabulis.

125 126 SUPERBUS INCEDET Hor. epod. 15 17 18 et tu, quicumque es felicior atque meo nunc | superbus incedis malo.

126 INCEDET 'stalk,' 'strut,' connotes a stately consequential movement Aen. I 146 divom incedo regina, where Servius 'incedere proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare.'

127 you see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his

Iphigenia.

IUGULATA MYCENIS the same use in principle as ab urbe condia 'from the foundation of Rome.' X 108 summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus. Cic. fam. IV 13 § 2 quorum benevolentiam nobis conciliarat per me quondam te socio defensa res publica.

MYCENIS Agamemnon was king of Mycenae. Aen. XI 266 ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivom. Ov. m. XII 34 supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva. Pacuvius's Mycenis is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigenia (119).

128—130 may Pacuvius be curst (x 7 seq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: attain Nestor's age and mountains of gold, but

know nothing of that friendship which he counterfeits.

VIVAT NESTORA 4 n. x 246—255. 'May he live a Nestor,' i.e. Nestor's age. Mart. x 24 9—11 vitae tribus areis peractis | lucos Elysiae petam puellae. | post hunc Nestora nec diem rogado. The comparison of the attribute of one person (or thing) to another person or thing (III 74 n.) is in principle the same. cf. Mentor (VIII 104 n.) = a work of Mentor's. XIV 326 sume duos equites. Sen. apocol. 4 14 vincunt Tithoni, vincunt et Nestoris annos. It was a common prayer for a friend that he

might attain Nestor's years. Stat. s. I 3 110 finem Nestoreae

precor egrediare senectae.

129 QUANTUM RAPUIT NERO VIII 100—123 n. On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere cf. Tac. XV 45 interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciae eversae sociique populi et quae civitatum liberae vocantur. inque eam praedam etiam di cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani aetas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate. Plin. XXXIV § 84 works of art restored by Vesp. to the temple of Pax (Nero had collected them for his golden house). DChrys. or. 31 I 644 R. to the Rhodians 'the Romans who often plundered temples and palaces, have never stirred any of yours; Nero himself, who did not spare even the statues of Olympia and Delphi, and removed most of those of the Athenian acropolis and many from Pergamum, left yours alone undisturbed.'

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXAEQUET Ter. Ph. 68 modo non montes auri pollicens. Pers. III 65 Jahn et quid opus Cratero

magnos promittere montes?

130 Ov. Ibis 117—122 e.g. sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli. Hor. s. 1 1 80—91. e.g. 86 87 miraris, cum tu argento post omnia ponas, | si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?

NEC NEC=neu 93. III 302. VI 450. VIII 188. IX 99. XI

186. XIV 201. XVI 9. neu only once XIV 203 (Lupus).

QUEMQUAM ULLO VIII 177 178 lectus | non alius cuiquam nec mensa remotior ulli.



### IIIX

A 'CONSOLATIO' (παραμυθητικός cf. Sen. cons. ad Polyb. ad Helv. ad Marc. Plut. cons. ad Apollon. ad uxor.) addressed to

Calvinus, who had been cheated of ten sestertia.

Guilt meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1-6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend whom you trusted has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7-85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). raise an outcry then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, the goitre among the Alps, dwarfs in the land of pygmies (120-173). Are you then to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge: but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174-249).

cf. Quintil. decl. 314.

This satire was written in the year 127 A.D. 17 n. Its lofty Stoicism has made it a favorite with moralists; many of the lines are as vigorous as any in Iuv., but the effect is marred by verbosity. The aged poet forgets the caution: manum de tabula. Recitations had spoilt taste; the sense of proportion was lost; the whole was sacrificed to the parts. It is true, not only of Seneca, but of all silver age writers, that they 'look best in quotations.' The epigrams of Martial are the most perfect works of silver age art, because in them point is in place, and there is no temptation to digress. 39—52, 64—70, 78—85, extracts from a common-place book on mythology and portents, remind one of Lucan's misplaced encyclopaedic learning.

1-22 Sin stands condemned by the sinner: he may bribe

the praetor's court, but he cannot silence the judge within. What says the world, Calvinus, to this breach of trust? Your estate can bear it; it will not sink you; 'tis a hackneyed, every day mishap, a 'stale trick of chance.' Play the man then, and stifle your sobs. Scorn to wince at a trifling wound. What, born under Fonteius, with sixty years behind your back, and yet startled and fuming at perjury and fraud? Wisdom, by her heavenly maxims, enables men to master fortune. Even experience, that mistress of fools, might have enured your shoulders to the yoke.

1 EXEMPLO MALO Petr. 104 illi qui sunt, qui nocte ad lunam

radebantur pessimo medius fidius exemplo.

2 DISPLICET AUCTORI 192 n. IV 8. Sen. ep. 42 § 2 nec ulla maior poena nequitiae est, quam quod sibi ac suis displicet.
ULTIO Aus. VII sap. sent. 'Thales' turpe quid ausurus te sine

teste time.

23 SE IUDICE NEMO NOCENS ABSOLVITUR Ov. amor. II 12 13 me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite veni. Quintil. VIII 2 § 2 ille, qui in actione 'hibericas herbas,' se solo nequiquam intellegente, dicebat. Aus. id. 2 14 ipse mihi numquam iudice me placui. se iudice='at the bar of his own conscience,' and the abl. is necessary.

3 IV 8. 192-239. Publil. Syr. 259 Sp illo nocens se damnat quo peccat die. Sen. de ira III 26 § 2 'quid ergo' inquis 'impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse, nec quisquam gravius adfi-

citur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.

4 FALLACI PRAETORIS VICERIT URNA Cic. fin. II § 54 of L. Tubulus: qui, cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem iudicandam. The iudices in criminal causes were generally appointed by sortitio: that is, the president of the quaestio drew out of an urn containing the names of all his iudices (selecti) the number necessary for the trial: the parties were allowed to challenge a certain proportion. in whose place other names were drawn (subsortitio). In this ballot the praetor had opportunities for foul play. The praetor's urna here may be that used for this purpose or rather that in which the tablets A (absolvo), C (condemno), or N L (non liquet) were thrown. If the first, the practor has packed the jury. cf. Aen. VI 431-3 (where Servius quotes Iuv.) nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice sedes: | quaesitor Minos urnam movet, ille silentum | conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit. If the latter, he has in the course of the proceedings won their votes. cf. Cic. Att. 1 16.

7 TENUIS III 163 n. Cic. inv. I § 35 pecuniosus an tenuis.

8 MERGAT X 57 n.

NEC RARA VIDEMUS 16. 126-173. Hamlet I 2 72-106 'thou know'st 'tis common.

9 COGNITUS XII 26.

10 71 seq.

MEDIO i.e. drawn at random. Plin. ep. IX 13 § 13 omnes Certum nondum a me nominatum ut nominatum | defendunt crimenque quasi in medio relictum defensione suscipiunt.

11 PONAMUS XI 191 192. 13 OUAMVIS however light.

MINIMAM EXIGUAMQUE MALORUM PARTICULAM 189 190. Cic. fin. v \$ 78 ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et paene minima.

14 SPUMANTIBUS Sen. Oed. 362 Peiper felle nigro tabidum

spumat *iecur*.

15 SACRUM 72 sacrilega.

16 DEPOSITUM 60. cf. 71 seq. Hor. s. 1 3 94 95 quid faciam, si [amicus] furtum fecerit aut si | prodiderit commissa? The Christians in Bithynia, a few years before the date of this satire (Plin. ep. x 96=97 § 7) took a mutual oath ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent.

STUPET HAEC IV 110 n. Plin. pan. 31 fin. stupebant

agricolae plena horrea, quae non ipsi refersissent.

17 FONTEIO CONSULE NATUS 28 n. 157 n. Borghesi (oeuvres V 74-76) understands the Fonteius Capito of A.D. 67, who is named before his colleague Iunius Rufus. This is the legatus of lower Germany, who was put to death B.C. 68 with the connivance of Galba (Tac. h. 17. 37. 52. 58. III 62. IV 13). Thus the date of this satire, like that of the 15th (XV 27 n.) is 127 A.D. and Calvinus (not, as Friedländer infers, Iuv.) was born A.D. 67.

18—25 126—173. XV 106—9. 18 IN MELIUS Plin. ep. 1V 28 § 3 longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio. a qua rogo ut artificem...ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare. Tac. IV 20 in melius flexit.

PROFICIT USUS ['experience helps on to something better.'

H. A. J. M.]

19 ['MAGNA QUIDEM (sunt) praecepta agrees more closely with vita didicere magistra of 22 than magna (est) sapientia. H. A. J. M.]

SACRIS Sen. ep. 14 § 11 numquam in tantum convalescet nequitia, numquam sic contra virtutes coniurabitur, ut non philosophiae nomen venerabile et sacrum *maneat*.

20 victrix fortunae sapientia x 52. 363-6 n.

ep. 71 § 30 sapiens quidem vincit virtute fortunam.

22 IACTARE IUGUM to fret under )( VI 207 208 of the patient

husband summitte caput cervice parata | ferre iugum.

VITA MAGISTRA in the school of life ['with reference to the special use of magister as a trainer.' J. C.] cf. experientia stulturum magistra. Cic. Tusc. v § 5 of philosophy magistra morum et disciplinae.

23—37 No day too sacred to discover thieves, treachery, embezzlement, gain gotten by the dagger or the bowl. Good men are scarce, scarce as gates of Thebes or mouths of Nile. 'Tis Rome's ninth century, sunk below the iron age; Nature's self, baffled, has no metal to express the baseness of the times. We cry to men and gods for mercy, with a din deafening as the applause sold to Faesidius for a dole. Dotard, know you not the charms of a neighbour's gold? know you not, how the world flouts your innocence, who bid any man eschew perjury for fear of some avenger watching in temples and blood-stained altars?

23 seq. I 112 seq.

QUAE TAM FESTA DIES, UT CESSET PRODERE FUREM Suet. Tib. 61 nullus a poena hominum cessavit dies; ne religiosus quidem ac sacer.

24 25 OMNI EX CRIMINE LUCRUM QUAESITUM Nägelsbach

§ 30 2 (Weidner).

25 PYXIDE I 70 n. 158 n. II 41 pyxide medicine-box. VIII 17 n. Cic. p. Cael. § 65 veneni pyxidem. Sen. ben. V 13 § 3 quaedam, etiamsi vera non sunt, propter similitudinem eodem vocabulo comprensa sunt. sic pyxidem [properly of box] et argenteam et auream dicimus. id. ap. Lact. III 15 § 13 of some philosophers, who need to apply their own rebukes of vice to themselves quos non aliter intueri decet quam medicos, quorum tituli remedia habent, pyxides venena.

26 rhythm as 35. 225.

RARI BONI Porphyr. vit. Pythag. 42 maxim of Pythagoras, 'avoid the beaten path,' τὸς λεωφόρους μὴ βαδίζευ (Matt. 7 13 14 the broad way). Bias in DL. 1 § 87 Menage φιλεῖν ὡς μισήσοντας τοὺς γὰρ πλείστους εἶναι κακούς. DL. VI § 27. 32. 40 41 Menage the lantern of Diogenes, and his frequent complaints that he could not find 'men.' Sen. vit. beat. 2 § 1 argumentum pessimi turba est. id. ben. I IO § 3 idem semper de nobis pronuntiare debebimus, malos esse nos, malos fuissæ, invitus adiciam et futuros esse. id. ep. 42 § 1 the vir bonus is a phoenix, born once in 500 years. Aus. id. 16 I 2 vir bonus ac sapiens, qualem vix repperit unum | milibus e multis hominum consultus Apollo.

27 THEBARUM PORTAE Thebes in Boeotia, called ἐπτάπυλος by Hom. Il. IV 406. Od. XI 263. The seven heroes each assailed

a separate gate (Aesch. Th. Eur. Ph. 287. Ov. tr. II 320 septem portas sub duce quamque suo).

DIVITIS XV 123. cf. its epithets πυροφόρος, πιότατος, γόνιμος,

pinguis, fecundus cet.

OSTIA NILI reckoning from W. to E. Plin. v § 64 the Canopic, Bolbitine, Sebennytic, Phatnitic, Mendesic, Tanitic, Pelusiac. cf. Hdt. II 17. Hence the epithets erraropos (Mosch. 2 51). septemplex (Ov. m. v 187). septemplus (ib. XV 753). septemgeninus (Catull. II 7. Verg. Stat.). septeno gurgite (Cl. in Ruf. I 185. Luc.).

28 degeneracy of the age I 147—150 n. XII 48 49.

NONA AETAS the ninth century of the city (Borghesi oeuvres V 72). X 246 n. 249 n. Varrol. l. VI § 11 saeculum spatium annorum centum vocarunt. Serv. ecl. 4 5. Censorin. 17 § 15 was writing in the tenth sacculum. Serv. ecl. 9 47 on 'Dionaei Caesaris astrum' Vulcatius haruspex in contione dixit cometen esse, qui significaret exitum noni saeculi et ingressum decimi.

AETAS SAECULA TEMPORIBUS X 9 n.

29 SCELERI abstract Halm on Cic. p. Sest. § 86. Nägelsbach

§ 17 1 (Weidner).

30 METALLO VI 23 24 omne aliud crimen mox ferrea protulit aetas : | viderunt primos argentea saecula moechos. XV 70 n. According to Hesiod there were five ages: the golden (op. 100-126), the silver (127-142), the brazen (143-155), heroes or demi-gods (156-173), the iron (174-201). Aratus mentions three: the golden (phaen. 100-114), the silver (115-128), the brazen (129-134): Ovid, four: the golden (m. 189-112), the silver (113-124), the brazen (125-127), the iron (127-150). Claud. laud. Stil. II 446-50 hic habitant vario faciem distincta metallo | saecula certa locis: illic glomerantur aena, | hic ferrata rigent, illic argentea candent; eximia regione domus, contingere terris | difficiles, stabant rutili, grex aureus, anni. Serv. ecl. 4 4 ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas: 'Sibyllini, quae Cumana fuit, et saecula per metalla divisit: dixit etiam quis quo saeculo imperaret et solis ultimum, id est decimum, voluit.' gromat. 350 quos [terminos] quandoque...ob avaritiam prope novissimi octavi saeculi lascivi homines malo dolo violabunt. Macrob. comm. II 10 § 6 who can believe that the world has existed for ever, remembering the late discovery of many arts, even of agriculture, cumque ita exordium rerum et ipsius humanae nationis opinemur, ut aurea primum fuisse saecula credamus, et inde natura per metalla viliora degenerans ferro saecula postrema foedaverit?

31 HOMINUM DIVUMQUE FIDEM cf. di immortales, obsecro vestram fidem, di vestram fidem, tuam fidem, Venus. pro deum atque hominum fidem. Plaut. aul. 297—9 quin divom atque hominum clamat continuo fidem, suam rem perisse seque eradicarier, de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras. Joined with auxilium, clientela; in fidem accipere cet.

CIEMUS Liv. XXII 14 § 7 modo Saguntum oppugnari indignando non homines tantum, sed foedera et deos cie-

bamus

32 QUANTO i.e. tanto, quanto III 225. X 14 n.

FAESIDIUM LAUDET SPORTULA III 87—91. VII 106—136. schol. 'ut ostendat Faesidium conductos habuisse, qui eum agentem causas magna voce laudarent.' Mart. VI 48 quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.

AGENTEM XVI 49.

33 SPORTULA I 128 n. X 46 n. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called vociferous. cf. III 20 silva. XIV 14 culina. X 45 n. officia.

SENIOR 17 n. Stat. s. III 3 43 senior placidissime.

BULLA V 164 n. XIV 5. The bulla was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the toga virilis. Prop. V=IV I 131 132 nox ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, | matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga.

SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIME schol. 'ex proverbio Graeco &s

παίδες οἱ γέροντες.'

34 VENERES charms Sen. ben. II 28 § 1 ille non est mihi par virtutibus nec officiis, sed habuit suam venerem. The pluralso in Quintil. (of style).

37 75-89. II 149-153. Tibull. 13 51 52 timidum non me periuria terrent, | non dicta in sanctos inpia verba

deos.

ARAE RUBENTI Pollux I 27 αἰμάσσειν τοὺς βωμούς. The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (σφάγιον) Eust. Od. III 445.

38-59 In such honest sort lived the first-born of earth before Iuppiter had driven Saturn, resigning his crown for a sickle, to fly for his life, while Iuno was a girl and Iuppiter still lived in the nursery of Ida's caves, when as yet were no feasts in heaven, no Ganymedes or Hebe to fill the cups, no Vulcan when the nectar is racked off scouring his arms dingy from the smithy of Lipara. Each god dined apart, and the crowd of gods was less. The stars satisfied with few divinities weighed but slightly on poor Atlas. Not as yet had the gloomy realm of the deep been by partition-treaty made over to one brother; grim Pluto as yet had no Sicilian wife; Ixion's wheel was not, nor Furies, nor stone of Sisyphus, nor vulture preying on Tityus; the ghosts made merry, for they owned no king or queen of hell. Dis-

honesty was a portent in that age, when it was counted a deadly sin not to rise before your elders, though you might boast more strawberries or larger hoards of acorns. Such reverence was accorded to four years' precedence. 'And children, in the springing down, revered the sacred promise of a hoary beard.'

With the scoffing tone cf. I 10 n. 84 n.

38 INDIGENAE αὐτόχθονες Aen. VIII 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. sat. VI I—24. Verg. g. I 125—8. II 536—540. Aen. VIII 319—325. Prop. III=II 32 52 hic mos Saturno regna tenente fuit. Ov. her. 4 131—3 ista vetus pietas, aevo moritura futuro, | rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit. Iuppiter esse pium statuit, quodcumque iuvaret. Praises of earlier times sat. III 67 n. 137 seq. 312. IV 103. V 57. IIO. VI I—20. 45. I64. 287—91. 342—6 et quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? cet. VII 207—12. VIII 12. 98 99. X 79. XIV 160—89. 239. esp. of country life III 2. 190—2. 223—31. VI 55. X 299 n. XI 143—161.

39 DIADEMATE VIII 259 n. Aetna 9 aurea securi quis

nescit saecula regis?

FALCEM Verg. g. II 406 curvo Saturni dente. Ov. f. 1 233—6 where falcifer. Macrob. Sat. I 7 § 24 Jan 'Janus ordered that Saturn should be worshipt as the founder of a better life, of which the sickle, borne by his statue, is an emblem.' The sickle fell to earth in Sicily; hence its fertility (ib. 8 § 12).

40 SATURNUS FUGIENS Aen. VIII 319 320 primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, | arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exul

ademptis.

41 PRIVATUS I 16 n. ) (imperial. Tac. h. 149 fin. of Galba

maior privato visus, dum privatus fuit.

PRIVATUS ADHUC IUPPITER XII 107. VI 14—16 multa pudicitiae veteris vestigia forsan | aut aliqua exstiterint vel sub

Iove, sed Iove nondum | barbato.

IDAEIS IUPPITER ANTRIS Ap. Rh. III 132—4 the beautiful toy of Zeus, which his dear nurse Adrasteia made for him αντρω εν Ἰδαίω ετι νήπια κουρίζοντα. Markland 'expressum videtur ex Ap. Rh. I 508 509 δφρα Zevs ετι φρεσί νήπια είδως | Δικταΐον ναίεσκεν ὑπὸ σπέσς.' Claud. 4 cons. Hon. 197 ab Idaeis primaevus Iuppiter antris.

IDAEIS the Cretan Ida XV 271. Ov. met. VIII 99 Iovis in-

cunabula Creten.

42 CONVIVIA 46 n. I 141 n.

43 PUER ILIACUS V 59 n. IX 47. X 171 n. From Ov. tr. II 405 406 huc Herculis uxor, | huc accedat Hylas Iliacus que puer. Cic. Tusc. 1 § 65 non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare aut Iuventa te pocula ministrante lactari arbitror, nec

Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait propter formam, ut Iovi bibere ministraret: non iusta causa cur Laomedonti tanta feret iniuria. fingebat hace Homerus et humana ad deos transferebat; divina mallem ad nos. Hom. Il. X232—5 avrlθeos Γανυμήδης, | δς δη κάλλιστος γένετο θητιῶν ανθρώπων | τὸν καὶ ἀνηρείψαντο θεοὶ Διὶ οἰνοχοεύειν | κάλλεος εἶνεκα οἱο, ἰν ἀθανάτοισι μετείη.

HERCULIS UXOR Hom. Od. XI 602 603 of Herakles αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' άθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν | τέρπεται ἐν θαλίης καὶ ἔχει καλλίσ φυρον "Ήβην. Il. IV 23 μετὰ δὲ σφισι πότνια "Ηβη | νέκταρ ἐψνοχόει.

44 AD CYATHOS Prop. V=IV 8 37 Lygdamus ad cyathos. cf. Aen. IX 648 ad limina custos. Liv. XXXIV 6 § 13 servos ad remum.

ET 55. XV 125 n. nec would be more regular, but is not necessary. Ov. m. X 92 nec tiliae molles nec fagus et innuba laurus.

IAM SICCATO NECTARE ["siccare means 'to do away with the bad humours in the blood and body,' and hence is metaphorically applied to other similar effects; 'the scholiast explains these words rightly 'exsiccato faeculento, aut liquefacto (nectare):' 'after he has first racked off,' 'cleared away the dregs of the nectar,' and prepared it for drinking." H. A. J. M.]

44 45 TERGENS BRACCHIA in Homer when visited by Thetis II. XVIII 414 σπόγγω δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cupbearer (II. I 596—600) and provoked inextinguishable laughter

in Olympus.

45 BRACCHIA LIPARAEA NIGRA TABERNA X 130—2. Stat. s. 15 6 7 regemque corusci | ignis adhue fessum Siculaque incude rubentem. Lucian deor. dial. 5 § 4 Hera having cast Ganymedes in the teeth of Zeus, he retorts: 'I suppose your son Hephaestos ought to pour out our wine, limping, still all over sparks from the forge, just after he has laid aside the tongs; and from those his fingers we ought to take the cup, and draw him to us now and then for a kiss, whom even you his mother would not care to kiss with his face all begrimed with the soot.' Hera replies § 5 'now Zeus, Hephaestos is lame, and his fingers unworthy of your cup, and he is covered with soot, and you sicken at the sight of him, since Ida bred up for us τον καλον κομήτην τοῦτον. but you used not to see all this, nor did the ashes or the forge prevent you from drinking at his hand.'

LIPARAEA 18 n. x 132. Theokr. II 133 134 Λιπαραίω...

'Ηφαίστοιο.

46 PRANDEBAT SIBI QUISQUE ) (42 convivia. Quintil. VI 3 § 16 sibi ludentium.

TURBA DEORUM Plin. II § 16 maior caelitum populus

etiam quam hominum intellegi potest, cum singuli quoque ex semetipsis totidem deos faciant, Iunones geniosque adoptando sibi. Petron. 17 nostra regio tam praesentibus plena est numinibus, ut facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire. Sen. de superstitione fr. 39 omnem istam ignobilem deorum turbam, quam longo aevo longa superstitio congessit. sic adorabimus, ut meminerimus cultum eius magis ad morem quam. ad rem pertinere. Aug. civ. Dei IV 8 quaeramus, si placet, ex tanta deorum turba, quam Romani colebant, quem potissimum vel quos deos credant illud imperium dilatasse atque servasse. In this one ch. he names Cloacina, Volupia, Lubentina, Vaticanus, Cunina, Rusina, Iugatinus, Collatina, Vallonia, Segetia, Tutilina, Proserpina, Nodutus, Volutina, Patelana, Hostilina, Flora, Lacturnus, Matuta, Runcina (here Aug. remarks nec omnia com-·memoro, quia me piget quod illos non pudet). Men place one porter at the gate, et quia homo est, omnino sufficit: tres deos isti posuerunt, Forculum foribus, Cardeam cardini, Limentinum limini. ita non poterat Forculus simul et cardinem limenque. Prud. c. Symm. II 343-67 e.g. sed quia Romanis loquimur de cultibus, ipsum | sanguinis Hectorei populum probo, tempore longo | non multos coluisse deos rarisque sacellis | contentum paucas posuisse in collibus aras. There may be a sarcastic allusion to the consecratio principum, but chiefly to (Lucian Icaromen. 27) τους μετοίκους τούτους και άμφιβόλους θεούς, the Korybantes, Attis, Sabazios, Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis etc. id. Iupp. trag. 7. 13 (where Hermes proposes to make proclamation by signs to the gods, as he is not linguist enough to make himself understood by 'Skythians and Persians and Thrakians and Kelts').

48 ATLANTA VIII 32. Aen. IV 247 Atlantis duri, caelum

qui vertice fulcit. Hes. th. 517. Hygin. fab. 150.

49 PROFUNDI the sea schol. (whose view is confirmed by aliquis cf. X 171 n. and aut); others (less probably, unless indeed with Hertzberg we omit aut, cl. Hor. c. III 4 46 regnaque tristia) 'the abyss'=hell.

50 AUT the negation is carried on cf. Verg. g. IV 9-11

neque...neque...aut. So in verse 51.

SICULA CUM CONIUGE Proserpina (X 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna (Claud. rapt. Pros. Ov. f. IV 421 seq.) is named *Hennaea* (Sil. XV 245) or *Aetnaea* (id. XII 431).

51 ROTA Ixionis. Sen. ep. 24 § 18 non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco persequar et dicam vanos esse inferorum metus nec Ixionem rota volvi nec saxum umers Sisyphi trudi in adversum nec ullius viscera et renasci posse cotidie et carpi. nemo tam puer est, ut Cerberum timeat.

FURIAE Lucr. III 10 11 Munro. Aen. VI 570—2. 605—7. SAXUM of Sisyphus or Tantalus ib. 602 603 Heyne.

VULTURIS ATRI of Tityus ib. 595—600. Sen. Thyest. 9 10 aut poena Tityi, qui specu vasto patens | visceribus atras pascit

effossis aves.

52 REGIBUS king and queen XI 105 n. Sen. cons. Marc. 19 § 4 cogita nullis defunctum malis adfici, illa quae nobis inferos faciunt terribiles, fabulam esse, nullas inminere mortuis tenebras nec carcerem nec flumina igne flagrantia nec oblivionis ammennec tribunalia et reos et in illa libertate tam laxa ullos iterum tyrannos. luserunt ista poetae et vanis nos agitavere terroribus.

53 INPROBITAS ADMIRABILIS )( 62 prodigiosa fides.

55 ADSURREXERAT Levit. 19 32. Ĉic. invent. I § 48 commune est, quod homines vulgo probarunt et secuti sunt, huius modi: ut maioribus natu assurgatur. Sen. de ira II 21 § 8 longe itaque ab adsentatione pueritia removenda est. audiat verum et timeat interim, vereatur semper. maioribus adsurgat. lexx. assurgo. It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Liv. IX 46. Suet. Caes. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see VII 209 (teachers). Plat. legg. 879b.

ET SI supply non assurrexerat.

56 CUICUMQUE = cuilibet X 350 n.

57 money did not then make the man, as now III 140. 207—212. In the Golden Age Ov. m. I 102—6 per se dabat omnia tellus: | contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis | arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant | ...et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore glandes.

GLANDIS VI 10. XIV 184 n. Plin. VII § 191 Ceres frumenta [invenit], cum ante glande vescerentur. id. XVI § 15 glande

opes nunc quoque multarum gentium...constant.

59 ADEO so entirely equal 183.

60—70 As the world is now, if a friend does not forswear a trust, if he restores the old money-bag with all its rust, 'its a portent of honesty, worthy of record in the Etruscan calendar, needing a lamb's blood to expiate it. Shew me a man pure and upright, and I stare as at some freak of nature, at a child half-man, half-brute, at fish found beneath the wondering plough, at a mule with foal; startled as at a shower of stones, a swarm of bees clustered on a temple's roof, or at a river running with milk. As here virtue is a portent, so vice II 121—3 o proceres, censore opus est an haruspice nobis? | scilicet horreres maioraque monstra putares, | si mulier vitulum vel si bos ederet agnum?

60 SI DEPOSITUM NON INFITIETUR AMICUS Ter. Ph. 55 56 Davus repays Geta what he owes; Geta thanks him. Davus:

praesertim ut nunc sunt mores: adeo res redit: | siquis quid reddit, magna habendast gratia. Mart. I 103 II in ius, o fallax atque infitiator, camus.

61 CUM TOTA AERUGINE FOLLEM rust and all. Plaut. Truc. pr. 19 quo citius rem ab eo averrat cum pulvisculo. Lucian Icarom. 30 of hypocrites περιλείχουσι των όβολων τον ρύπον.

FOLLEM XIV 281 n.

62 PRODIGIOSA a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune and needing to be expiated (procurari). Livy apologises for the insertion of prodicies in his history XLIII 13 & I non sum nescius. ab eadem neglegentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum neque in annales referri. and Iuv. (here and II 121-158) speaks scoffingly on the subject. They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. XXII I §§ 8-20. XXIV 10 §§ 6-13. XXVI 23 §§ 4 5 which may be compared with Juvenal's

TUSCIS from the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonials of religion or state (v 164 n. x 35 n. 38 n. xi 155 n.) esp. expiations Liv. I 34 § 9 of Tanaquil (sat. VI 566) perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, caelestium prodigiorum mulier. ib. 56 § 5 cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur. Cic. legg. II § 21 prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos haruspices, si senatus iussit, deferunto; Etruriaeque principes disciplinam doceto. Lucan 1 584-638 a full account of a lustratio.

DIGNA this general term may include: worthy to be recorded among the portents in annals, worthy of a special treatment, with special remedies, in technical treatises; requiring the study

of such treatises, for its interpretation and expiation.

LIBELLIS the Etruscorum scripta (Cic. harusp. resp. § 25), Etruscorum libri haruspicini et fulgurales (de divin. 1 § 72), chartae Etruscae (ib. § 20): Etruscae disciplinae volumina (Plin. 11 § 199. X § 37 illustrated works). Lucr. VI 86. 381 Munro. Sen. n. q. H 32 § 2 Tuscos, quibus summa est fulgurum persequendorum scientia. All these works professed to contain the doctrines of Tages Cic. de divin. II \$ 50. Macr. III 7 \$ 2 Ian liber Tarquitii transcriptus ex ostentario Tusco.

63 CORONATA AGNA XII 118 n. Acts 14 13 Wetstein. Tertull. cor. 10 fin. ipsae hostine et arae, ipsi ministri ac

sacerdotes eorum coronantur.

64, 65 EGREGIUM VIRUM MONSTRUM Cic. de divin. II § 61 si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est. saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse.

BIMEMBRI Liv. XXVII 11 § 5 cum elephanti capite

puerum natum. XLI 21 § 12 biceps puer. Bimembris is applied to Centaurs. Tac. XII 64 biformes hominum partus.

65 MIRANTI ARATRO Verg. g. 11 82 of the grafted tree mira-

turque novas frondes et non sua poma.

ARATRO Liv. XLII 2 § 5 în Gallico agro, qua induceretur aratrum, sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse. Mela II 5 7. Desjardins Gaule I 149. 251. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere I 825 Schneider. Sen. n. q. III 16 § 5—17 § 3 inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur. multa hocloco tibi in mentem veniunt, quae urbane ut in re incredibili dicas: non cum retibus aliquem aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra irre piscatum...hi sunt qui fabulas putant, piscem vivere posse sub terra et effodi, non capi?

86 FETAE MULAE Hdt. III 151 § 3 4 'you will take us, when mules bear young'; so said a Babylonian οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἀν ήμίονον τεκείν. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Plin. VIII § 173 observatum ...mulas non parere. est in annalibus nostris peperisse saepe, verum prodigii loco habitum. Suet. Galba 4 ανο...summum sed serum imperium portendi familiae responsum est. et ille irridens 'sane' inquit 'cum mula pepererit.' nikil aeque postea Galbam temptantem res novas confirmavit quam mulae partus, ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, solus pro lactissimo accepit. Berg: 'I remember the late famous Link saying in his lectures, that he had seen in Portugal a mule which had foaled.'

67 LAPIDES Anaxagoras predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun; some such stones were worshipt Plin. II §8 149 150. Liv. XXVI 23 § 5. Claud. in Eutr. I 5 lapidum diras hiemes. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a novendiale

sacrificium. See any cyclopaedia s.v. aerolite.

68 EXAMEN APIUM Plin. XI § 54 of bees ostenta facium privata ac publica, uva dependente in domious templisque, saepe expiata magnis eventibus. Bees on the lips of the infant Plato were an omen of his eloquence; bees in the camp of Drusus, before a victory: haudquaquam perpetua haruspicum coniectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimant semper. Cic. de divin. I § 73 a swarm on a horse's mane an omen of success to Dionysius. Aen. VII 64—70. Liv. XXI 46 § 2 Weissenborn. Tac. XII 64 examen apium. On the gen. apium cf. Serv. Aen. I 430. Drakenb. on Liv. IV 33 § 4. Neue I² 259.

UVA so of bees Verg. g. IV 558 uvam demittere ramis. Servius 'in morem uvae, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Graeci

βοτρυδόν [Hom. Il. II 80] dicunt.'

69 CULMINE DELUBRI cf. Liv. XLIV 10 § 6 Lanuvii in aede intus Sospitae Iunonis corvos nidum fecisse.

CALIFE WA 70 LACTIS Plin. II § 147 in inferiore caelo relatum; in monnis menta est lacte et sanguine pluvisse. Liv. XXXIV 43 § 7 nuntiatum est Nare amni lac fluxisse.

71-85 You complain that your 10,000 sesterces have been embezzled by fraud and perjury: what if your neighbour have lost twenty times that sum confided without witness (arcana); another, a yet larger amount, for which the wide chest, packed in every corner, scarce had room? So easy is it to slight heaven's witness, if no mortal eye is upon us. See, with what a set look and bold tone he denies the trust. By Sol's beams he swears and the bolts of Tarpeian Jove, by Mars' javelin, and the shafts of Cirra's seer, by Diana's arrows and quiver, by thy harpoon, Neptune sire of the Aegean; he throws in the bow of Hercules and Minerva's lance, the whole artillery stored in the arsenal of heaven. If he be a father, he invokes on himself the doom of Thyestes: 'If I had the money, be my meat my son's head, boiled, soused with Egyptian pickle.

71 FRAUDE without this an action would not lie against the depositarius Gaius III § 207 is, apud quem res deposita est, custodiam non praestat, tantumque in eo obnoxius est, si quid

ipse dolo malo fecerit.

72 SACRILEGA 15. 74 ANGULUS ARCAE the chest (1 90 n. XI 26 n.) filled in every cranny.

75 FACILE ET PRONUM EST IX 43 an facile et pronum

est...*agere?* 

SUPEROS CONTEMNERE TESTES III 144-6 iures licet ct Samothracum | et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper | creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis. 342-5 e.g. sed quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? 393-5. Pers. II 3-40. Lucian Timon 2 a perjurer would sooner fear an expiring wick than την τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνοῦ φλόγα. Tert. apol. 28 citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Caesaris peieratur.

76 SI MORTALIS IDEM NEMO SCIAT Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 tantum licentiae pravis ingeniis adicit illa fiducia, quis enim sciet?

77 FICTI CONSTANTIA VULTUS Ov. am. V 4 70 cras mihi constanti voce dedisse nega.

78-83 cf. the inventories in Ov. amor. III 3 27-30 where he complains that the gods wink at perjury in the fair; if men forswear themselves, their weapons are at once busy nobis fatifero Mavors accingitur ense: | nos petit invicta Palladis hasta manu. | nobis flexibiles curvantur Apollinis arcus: | in nos alta Iovis dextera fulmen habet. Luc. VII 145-150 non aliter Phlegra rabidos tollente gigantes | Martius incaluit Siculis incudibus ensis | et rubuit flammis iterum Neptunia cuspis |

spiculaque extenso Paean Pythone recoxit, | Pallas Gorgoneos diffudit in aegida crines, | Pallenea Iovi mutavit fulmina Cyclops.

78 on the most usual adjurations see Brisson de form. VIII

II seq.

TARPEIA XII 6.

FULMINA III 145. Plin. II § 21 alii in Capitolio fallunt ac fulminantem peierant Iovem. Zeυs δρκιοs bore thun-

derbolts in either hand (Pausan. v 24 § 9).

79 FRAMEAM Tac. G. 6 hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo frame as gerunt. Isidor. orig. XVIII 6 § 3 and Aug. ep. 140=120 § 41 make it a sword.

CIRRAEI VII 64 n.

VATIS Luc. VII 85 incubuitque adyto vates ibi factus

Apollo.

80 PER CALAMOS VENATRICIS PUELLAE Tibull. I 4 25 26 perque suas inpune sinit Dictynna sagittas | affirmes crines perque Minerva suos. Minuc. Fel. 22 § 5 Diana interim est alte succincta venatrix. "Αρτεμις άγροτέρα, έλαφηβόλος, θηροκτόνος, θηροφόνος.

81 AEGAEI maris Aen. XII 365 366 cum spiritus alto | insonat Aegaeo. ib. III 74 Neptuno Aegaeo. At Aegae in Euboea Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hom. II. XIII 21, where however the Achaean Aegae may be meant), and between Imbros

and Tenedos he had a grotto (ib. 33).

TRIDENTEM VIII 203 n.

82 ARCUS the fatal bow without which Troy could not be

taken. See Soph. Philokt.

83 QUIDQUID when a list of particulars is closed by omnia, cetera, cet., these words are added without a conjunction X 79 n. The same principle applies to relative clauses (VIII 27. 36. XV 99). Quidquid hominum erat, quod agri erat, and similar expressions (equivalent to omnes homines, cet.), are very frequent. Hor. epod. 5 1 at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit. Liv.

XXIII 9 § 3 iurantes per quicquid deorum est.

84—85 NATI SINCIPUT XII 120 n. fathers often swore by the head (cf. VI 16. Aen. IX 300 Gossrau. Dem. in Con. p. 1269 19 κατά τῶν παίδων ὁμνύοντος) or safety of their sons. Plin. ep. II 20 §§ 5 6 clamat moriens hominem nequam perfidum ac plus etiam quam periurum, qui sibi per salutem filii peierasset. facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse cotidie fallit, in caput infelicis pueri detestatur. Here the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head, if he breaks his faith.

85 PHARIO schol. 'Aegyptio, forti.' VI 83 ad Pharon et

Nilum. Cic. Hortens. in Nonius p. 240 alterius ingenium, sicut acetum Aegyptium, acre. Mart. XIII 122 amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti. | esset cum vinum, vilior illa fuit.

86—119 Some make chance all in all, and believing in no ruler of the world, swear without a shudder by any altar you please. Another believes that there are gods, and yet forecasts thus with himself. 'With my body let Isis deal as she will, and with angry rattle strike blindness upon my eyes, if only even sightless I may clutch the foresworn coin. 'Tis worth while to buy wealth by consumption, rotten sores and a crippled thigh. Let Ladas, if not stark-mad, (needing hellebore of Anticyra or prescriptions of Archigenes) not hesitate in his need to pray for the rich man's gout: for what is he the better for the fame of fleetness and the hunger-starved branch of Olympia's olivewreath? Can he feast on praise? The wrath of the gods may be heavy, it is assuredly tardy: if they are concerned to punish all the guilty, when will my turn come round? Besides I may perchance, as some do, appease their wrath; if one man's crimes bring him to a cross, another's win a crown.' Thus the perjurer steels his heart against fear, nay drags you to the temple to hear his oaths: acting a farce all the time, like the runaway buffoon in Catullus. You shout like Stentor or Mars in Homer: 'Iuppiter, dost thou hear and yet not move the lip, when thou should'st speak even though of stone or brass? Else why do we drop incense and offer heifer's liver and hog's caul on thy altar? For aught I see, choice there is none between the images of you gods and the statue of Vagellius.'

86 seq. Luc. VI 445—55 sunt nobis nulla profecto | numina: cum caeco rapiantur saecula casu, | mentimur regnare lovem... |

...mortalia nulli | sunt curata deo.

SUNT QUI etc. with conj. IV 70. V 73. VI 73. 480. VIII 36. IX 112. with ind. V 130 (plurima sunt, quae). VI 259 (hae sunt, quae). XIII 223 (hi sunt, qui). In these latter exx. the

subject is expressed, which makes the difference (Kiaer).

87 NULLO RECTORE cf. me duce Madvig § 277. On this Epicurean denial of Providence, see Quintil. v 6 § 3 the party who declines to receive his adversary's oath et iniquam condicionem et a multis contemni iuris iurandi metum dicet, cum etiam philosophi quidam sint reperti, qui deos agere curam rerum humanarum negarent.

88 VICES ET LUCIS ET ANNI Claud. in Ruf. 1 5 6 annique

meatus | et lucis noctisque vices.

89 QUAECUMQUE=quaelibet x 359 n. Some altars, e.g. the ara maxima Herculis, were specially sacred DH. 1 40 fin.

ALTARIA XIV 219 n. Mart. IX 43 9 hunc puer ad Libycas

iuraverat Hannibal aras. v 33. So in prayer Macrob. Sat. III 2 §§ 7-0.

TANGUNT XIV 219 n.

91 PUTAT ESSE DEOS Sen. contr. 2 § 8 tu, cum tam innocens quam dicis vixeris, ista passa credis deos esse? Ennius in Cic. de divin. II § 104 ego deum genus esse semper dixi et dicam caelitum, | sed eos non curare opinor, quid agat humanum genus. Cic. de inv. I § 46 probable opinions: impiis apud inferos poenas esse praeparatas; eos, qui philosophiae dent operam, non arbitrari deos esse.

ET 'and yet' VII 124 n. Tert. apol. 37 hesterni sumus et

vestra omnia implevimus. Cic. Tusc. 1 § 6 Kühner.

PEIERAT Cic. de inv. 1 § 46 in eo genere, quod fere fieri solet, probabile huiusmodi est....... 'si avarus est, neglegit ius iurandum.'

ITA SECUM (loquitur) X 256 haec eadem Peleus. VI 87. 193.

XI 5.

92 CORPORE per salutem meam, per caput (Liv. XXVI 48 § 12), per oculos, were usual forms of oaths.

93 ISIS on the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome

cf. XII 28 n. Plin. II § 21 externis famulantur sacris.

LUMINA on which a curse may have been invoked Ov. Pont. I 151—54 vidi ego linigerae numen violasse fatentem | Isidos Isiacos ante sedere focos. | alter ob huic similem privatus lumine culpam | clamabat media se meruisse via. anthol. Pal. II 115 ήν τιν' έχης έχθρον, Διονύσιε, μὴ καταράση | τὴν 'Ισιν τούτφ, μηδὲ τὸν 'Αρποκράτην, | μηδ' εἶ τις τυφλούς ποιε? θεός. Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus and Appius Claudius Caecus.

SISTRO (σεῖστρον σείω). Luc. VIII 831 832 nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isin | ...et sistra iubentia luctus. id. x 63 of Cleopatra terruit illa suo, si fas, Capitolia sistro. Plut. Is. et Osir. 63 τοῦ δὲ σείστρου περιφεροῦς ἄνωθεν ὅντος ἡ ἀψὶς περιέχει τὰ σειόμενα τέτταρα. See Rich. Forcellini. also the figures on the walls of the temple of Isis (in Donaldson's Pompeii 1 or Overbeck or Dyer). Several are in the British museum, at Naples and at Berlin.

94—95 VEL CAECUS...DIMIDIUM CRUS contrast Matt. 18 8.

95 PHTHISIS Scribon. 186 minutatimque per tabem quasi phthisici consumuntur.

VOMICAE Forcellini. Sen. ep. 68 § 8.

96 TANTI X 97 n. 'et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operae pretium est.' MADVIG comparing Ov. m. II 424 aut si rescierit, sunt o sunt iurgia tanti 'i.e. subeantur iurgia, non recuso in hac causa.' Mart. I 12 112 nunc et damna iuvant, sunt ipsa pericula tanti: | stantia non poterant

tecta probare decs. Add Sen. ben. VI 22 fin. is it worth while that the world should go to ruin, merely to refute you? est tanti, ut tu coarguaris, ista concidere? Fronto ad M. Caes. II 14 p. 37 Naber tanti est minus lucubrare, ut te maturius videam.

sistro. Aristoph. Plut. 560 schol. Poverty boasts that she turns out better men, mind and body, than Plutos: παρά τῷ μὲν γὰρ ποδαγρῶντες. Mart. XII 17 you complain, Lucrinus, that fever will not quit you; it takes the air with you, bathes with you, dines on oysters, truffles, sow's paunch, boar; is often drunk on Setine and Falernian, and drinks only Caecuban in iced water: circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo, | dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro. | cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te, | ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?

97 LADAS there were two Olympic victors of this name: one probably an Argive, victor in the δόλιχος (near the Eurotas Paus. III 21 § 1 Λάδα μνημά έστιν ακύτητι υπερβαλλομένου ποδών τους έφ' αυτοῦ); the other an Achaean of Aegium, victor in the σταδιον (ib.), in the 125th Ol. B.C. 281 (id. X 23 § 14). more famous Argive had a statue in the temple of the Lykian Apollo at Argos (id. II 19 § 7). another by Myro is celebrated in the anthol. (cited on 99). In Arkadia, near Petrosaka, was shewn (Paus. VIII 12 § 5) Λάδα στάδιον, ές δ έποιείτο Λάδας μελέτην δρόμου. Some suppose that Myro's statue was in Olympia, but removed to Rome before the time of Paus. which would account for his silence respecting it and for the familiarity of Roman writers with the name. The fleetness of L. became proverbial. Catull. 55 24 25 non si Pegaseo ferar volatu. i non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus. anthol. Pal. XVI 53 Λάδας τὸ στάδιου είθ' ήλατο, είτε διέπτη, | δαιμόνιον το τάχος, ουδέ φράσαι δυνατόν. Mart. x 100 5 6 habeas licebit alterum pedem Ladae, | inepte, frustra crure ligneo curres. Friedländer thinks that a contemporary of Martial's may have assumed the name.

ANTICYRA a poor man though fleet of foot as Ladas, unless he be be crazy (needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even with the gout. Two towns of this name produced hellebore: one in Phokis on a bay (sinus Anticyranus) of the Corinthian gulf (Strabo 418 Antikyra, bearing the same name with that on the Maliac gulf and mount Oeta; here they say τον ελλέβορον φύεσθαι τον άστεῖον, ενταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διά τοῦτο ἀποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλούς, καθερσεων καὶ θεραπείας χάριν. black hellebore still grows in profusion on the hill above the site), the other on the Maliac gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Hdt. VII 198. Strabo 418.

428). cf. Hor. s. 11 3 82-3. 166.

98 ARCHIGENE XIV 252 n. cf. XII 119 n. A work of his περί τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἐλλεβόρου is quoted by Galen; to which Oribasios, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted. On the form of the abl. cf. Achate (Aen. 1 312). sophiste (Quintil. III 4 § 10). Aeacide Nestorideque (Ov. Pont. II 4 22). Bentley, Hor. c. III 12 8.

99 ESURIENS VII 7. 35. 81.

PISAEAE Pisa, which gave name to Pisatis, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia. Pind. Ol. XIII 28 29 δέξαι δέ οι στεφάνων έγκωμων τεθμών, τὸν άγει πεδίων ἐκ Πίσας, | πεντάθλω ἄμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον. anthol. Pal. XVI 54 οἶος ἔης φεύγων τὸν ὑπήνεμον, ἔμπνοε Λάδα, | Θῦμον, ἐπ' ἀκροτάτω νεύματι θεὶς ὅνυχα, | τοῖον ἐχάλκευτέν σε Μύρων, ἐπὶ παντὶ χαράξας | σώματι Πισαίον προσδοκίην στεφάνου. Auson. eclogar. de locis agonum prima Ioυi magno celebrantur Olympia Pisae.

OLIVAE VIII 226 n. Pind. Ol. IV 12=20 έλαία στεφανω-

 $\theta \epsilon ls \Pi \iota \sigma \delta \tau \iota \delta \iota$ .

100 UT though X 240 n. Ov. tr. I 2 73 74.

MAGNA, TAMEN LENTA IRA DEORUM Sen. contr. X praef. § 6 sunt di immortales lenti quidem sed certi vindices generis humani. paroem. gr. I 444 Leutsch όψὲ θεῶν αλέσους μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά. ib. 87 Ζεὺς κατείδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διφθέρας. The cranes of Ibykos. Plat. de sera num. vind.

101 Ov. tr. II 33 34 si, quotiens peccant homines, sua fulmina

mittat | Iuppiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.

102 Cic. n. d. II § 167 if a man's crops are injured by a storm, we must not suppose eum, cui quid horum acciderit, aut invisum deo aut neglectum a deo; magna di curant, parva neglegunt. ib. III § 79 heaven's neglect of man is proved from the verse: nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest. Timon in Lucian 1-6 reproaches Zeus with his sloth: 'you are so sound asleep from an opiate that you have no ear for perjuries, no eye for injustice. When you were young, your lightnings were never at rest. Now you let things take their own course, and no one, except from habit, makes the smallest offering to you. Soon you will go the way of Kronos; already men plunder your temple, and you don't even dare to wake the dogs or rouse the neighbours. You have already outslept Epimenides. Take the bellows and kindle a thunderbolt, or borrow fire from Oeta: else we may believe the Cretan story of your tomb.' Zeus c. o confesses that owing to pressure of business, the increase of perjury, robbery and sacrilege, he has not had time lately to look at Attica; and the bawling of the philosophers drowns all sounds of prayer; one's only chance, if

one would not be worried to death, is to stop one's ear and sit still.

103 HIS such perjuries. cf. XI II4 his monuit nos.

105 ILLE CRUCEM SCELERIS PRETIUM TULIT, HIC DIADEMA Cato in Gell. XI 18 § 18 fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt, fures publici in auro atque in purpura. Sen. ep. 87 § 23 sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur. Sen. Hf. 255 256 prosperum ac felix scelus | virtus vocatur. Aug. civ. Dei IV 4 answer of a pirate to Alexander, who asked him, quid ei videretur, ut mare haberet infestum. ille libera contumacia 'quod tibi' inquit 'ut orbem terrarum. sed quia id ego exiguo navigio facio, latro vocor; quia tu magna classe, imperator.'

CRUCEM a slave's punishment VI 219 220 'pone crucem

servo.' meruit quo crimine servus | supplicium?

PRETIUM TULIT Vell. II 45 2 conservatae patriae pretium calamitatem exilii tulit.

TULIT VIII 119. IX 39. Plaut. merc. II 3 106 quod posces, feres. DIADEMA VIII 259. Rich. Flor. II 21=IV II § 3 of Antonius, who had thrown off the very garb of a Roman, diadema deerat, ut regina rex et ipse frueretur.

107 AD DELUBRA VOCANTEM XV 135 ad iura vocantem.

108 IMMO or rather, Plin. ep. VI 13 § 4 Rufus et cum eo septem an octo, septem im mo.

VEXARE ἐνοχλεῖν, to press.

109 NAM he is thus eager to appeal to the gods, because effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

MAGNA MALAE SUPEREST AUDACIA CAUSAE 237 cum scelus

admittunt, superest constantia.

110 FIDUCIA Tac. Agr. 1 fiduciam morum. schol. 'audacia creditur innocens, ut mimum urbani scurrae agere hac irrisionis audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit.'

MIMUM V 157. VI 608. VIII 185-198.

ILLE the false swearer.

111 URBANI witty.

FUGITIVUS the runaway slave who, as the schol. says, dominum trahit, perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born.

CATULLI VIII 186 n.

112 STENTORA Hom. II. V 785 786 Στέντορι είσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνφ, | δε τόσον αὐδήσασχ δσον άλλοι πεντήκοντα. He challenged Hermes, the crier of the gods, to a contest and so met his death (schol. II. cf. vincere here).

VINCERE Hor. S. I 6 44. Stat. S. I I 65 Markland.

113 GRADIVUS HOMERICUS II 128. II. V 859—61 δ δ' ξβραχε χάλκεος "Αρης, | δσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἡ δεκάχιλοι | ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμφ. ă in Ov. m. VI 427. ā Verg. Luc. The solemn appellation is used in banter. From the long ā Haupt (on Ov. l. c.) favours the derivation from gravidivus, rather than that from gradior. Liv. I 20 § 4 of Numa Salios item duadecim Marti Gradivo legit. V 52 § 7 Camillus after naming the Capitol and the hearth of Vesta, asks quid de ancilibus vestris Mars Gradive tuque, Quirine pater?

113 114 AUDIS, IUPPITER, HAEC cf. 119 n. and the address to Mars II 130—2 nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas | nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi,

quem neglegis! Pers. 11 23-30.

114 LABRA MOVES Hor. ep. 1 16 60. cf. S. 1 1 20—22. Pers. V 184 labra moves tacitus.

MITTERE VOCEM apievas or lévas purir. Hor. a. p. 390 nescit vox missa reverti.

115 MARMOREUS VIII 55. Mart. XI 60 7 8 nec vocibus ullis | adiuvat, absentem marmoream ve putes.

AUT else = ἐπεί Nägelsbach § 194. Hand I 538-540.

116 CARBONE in thy censer.

CHARTA Hor. ep. II I 269 270 lest deferar in vicum vendentem tus et odores et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. Mart. III 2 5 to his book: to whom shall I address you? quick, name an advocate. lest turis piperisve sis cucullus.

PIA TURA Mart. XIII 4 that Germanicus (Domitian) may late rule the court of heaven, and long rule earth, da pia tura Iovi.

117 IECUR VI 392. X 355.

PORCI X 255.

118 OMENTA Catull. 90 5 6 natus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens. Pers. II 47 tot tibi cum in flammas iunicum omenta liquescant.

UT VIDEO for the satirical tone cf. 39—45. 147—153. 184 n. II 31. IV 36. VI 15. 619. X 314 n. XIV 261 262 n. VI 393—5 dic mihi nunc, quaeso, dic, antiquissime divum, | respondes his, Iane pater? magna otia caeli; | non est, quod video,

non est quod agatur apud vos.

119 VAGELLI XVI 23 declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli. Borghesi (oeuvres V 534) inferring from this verse that this 'mulish' orator had the ius imaginum, identifies him with L. Vagellius cos. suff. under Claudius, probably 47 A.D. named in a s. c. in Reines. inscr. VII 11. Haubold monum. legal. p. 197. Possibly the statue of Vagellius (cf. VII 125—8) was mutilated or otherwise maltreated (cf. I 129—131). Mart. VIII

40 Priapus, guardian of the wood, ex quo natus es et potes renasci, is charged to keep guard on the firewood, with the significant hint, et ipse lignum es.

119 120 Mart. IV 21 nullos esse deos, inane caelum | affirmat Segius probatque, quod se | factum, dum negat

haec, videt beatum.

120—142 Hear plain words of comfort, drawn from no wisdom of the schools. Your pulse may be trusted even to an apprentice: only for dangerous cases must leading physicians be called in. If the wrong done to you stands alone in its benormity, then beat your breast, if you will, and smite your forehead: it is the way of the world: money departed is bewailed with genuine tears. But if in every assize men forswear bonds, under their own hand and seal, why should you claim exemption from the general lot, 'as son to a white hen, poor we the dregs | and baser chickens of unhappy eggs?'

120 ACCIPE VII 36. XV 31.

121 ET even one who is no philosopher 19 20.

STOICA XV 107—109. on the resemblance between the Stoics and Cynics cf. DL. VI 14 of Antisthenes founder of the Cynic school δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς κατάρξαι. Zeno said ib. VII 121 τον σοφὸν αὐτον κυνιεῦν. εἶναι γὰρ τὸν κυνισμὸν σύντομον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν ὁδόν. Cic. off. I § 128 Beier Cynici, aut si qui fuerunt Stoici paene Cynici. Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 2 hominis naturam cum Stoicis vincere, cum Cynicis excedere.

DOGMATA Sen. ep. 95 § 10 nulla ars contemplativa sine decretis suis est, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, quae et in geometria et in astronomia invenies.

122 TUNICA not worn by the Cynics Lucian cynic. I τι ποτέ συ, οδτος, πώγωνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμην, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις; Antonin. IV 30 ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ. anth. Pal. XI 154 5 ὁ Ἑρμοδότου τόδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον εἴ τις ἀχαλκεῖ, | μηκέτι πεινάτω, θεὶς τὸ χιτωνάριον. Who introduced the double pallium and laid aside the tunic, was a moot point: whether Antisthenes (DL. VI 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. 22. γδ. Hor. ep. I 17 25 quem duplici panno patientia velat) or Krates (Stob. XCVII 31 p. 524).

NON Prop. IV=III 2 9—12 non—nec—nec—non.

123 SUSPICIT ἀποβλέπει Plin. ep. I 14 § 1 scis enim, quanto opere summum illum virum suspexerim dilexerimque. Bentley on Hor. ep. I I 115.

HORTI XIV 319 n.

124 CURENTUR Spartian. Hadr. 13 when a madman made an attempt on Hadrian's life, medicis curandum dedit.

MEDICIS MAIORIBUS on the abl. cf. XI 191.

DUBII AEGRI subst. VIII 49 n. Ov. Pont. III 4 8 ad medicam

dubius confugit aeger opem.

125 VENAM VI 46 o medici, nimiam pertundite venam! Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day; he may have adopted the name of Alexander's famous physician (Sen. de ira II 23 § 2).

126 Hor. s. II 3 41 42 hoc si erit in te | solo, nil verbi,

pereas quin fortiter, addam.

127 PUGNIS CAEDERE PECTUS Hom. Il. XIX 285. Cic. Tusc. III § 62 illa varia et detestabilia genera lugendi: paedores, muliebres lacerationes genarum, pectoris, feminum, capitis percussiones.

128 FACIEM CONTUNDERE Cic. Att. I 1 § 1 puto te...ingemuisse, ut frontem ferias. Quintil. II 12 § 10 pectus, frontem

caedere, mire ad pullatum circulum facit.

129 CLAUDENDA EST IANUA when a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral Liv. 1x 7 § 8. Tac. 11 82.

131 PLANGUNTUR... FUNERA Capitol. Antonin. phil. 18 tantusque illius amor die regii funeris claruit, ut nemo illum plangendum censuerit, all being assured of his return to heaven, which had lent him to earth.

132 FINGIT Mart. I 33 I 2 amissum non flet, cum sola est,

Gellia patrém: | si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimae.

VESTEM DIDUCERE SUMMAM X 261 262 ut primos edere planctus | Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla. Ov. m. V 308 ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora. slightly to tear the upper edge of the tunic (to bare the breast 127).

133 VEXARE OCULOS UMORE COACTO VI 273—5. Aen. II 196 Heins. Forb. captique dolis, lacrimisque coactis. Ov.

amor. I 8 83 discant oculi lacrimare coacti.

134 VERIS Lucian Timon 22 of baffled fortune-hunters άλη-

θès ἄγοντες τὸ πένθος.

135 CUNCTA VIDES SIMILI FORA PLENA QUERELLA from Sen. de ira II 9 § 4 circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, quibus trina non sufficient fora. si tantum irascivis safientem, quantum seclerum indignitas exigit, non irascendum illi, sed insaniendum est. Burn Rome and the Campagna 107—153 the forum Romanum, f. Caesaris, f. Augusti, f. Nervae, f. Traiani.

236 DIVERSA PARTE VII 156. 'on the other side': 'a parte contraria adversarii, 'quemadmodum ex diverso ap. Tac. h. II 75. Saepe sic Quintil. Suet. Caes. 29 consules e parte diversa dixit, hoc est contrariae factionis.' MADVIG. [Quintil.] decl. 269 p. 512 scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex parte diversa. TABELLIS when their own note of hand has been read by the

creditor's advocate time after time, they still deny all knowledge of it, though it is sealed with the choicest gem in their casket.

137 same verse XVI 41. cf. XIV 315 316 n. A worthless

bond on waste paper (as we should say).

VANA CHIROGRAPHA Quintil. VI 3 § 100 Fulvius...legato interroganti, an in tabulis, quas proferebat, chirographus esset, 'et verus' inquit' domine.' Gell. XIV 2 § 7 is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat, probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis. 'expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, tabularum obsignatione.'

LIGNI Mart. XIV 3 I on 'pugillares citrei' secta in tenues...
ligna tabellas. dig. XXXVII 4 19 contra lignum=c. tabulas.
Ambr. de Tobia § 24 the money-lender says: aurum dedimus,
lignum tenemus...otiosa causatio est, saltem renovetur chirographum. Cato in Fronto ad Antonin. I 2 p. 100 Naber ad

lignum dele 'efface utterly.'

138 LITTERA i.e. χείρ, manus, handwriting.

GEMMA I 68 n. Capito in Macrob. VII 13 § 12 veteres non ornatus, sed signandi causa anulum secum circumferebant. Plin, XXXVII § I signis, quae causa gemmarum est.

139 SARDONYCHUM VII 144 n. Plin. XXXVII § 88 solae prope gemmarum scalptae ceram non auferunt. 'The choicest of sardonyxes' must belong to a man of wealth; even such repudiate their debts.

LOCULIS I 89 n. Micali monumenti tav. XLI n. 10—13 a

dressing-case of ivory, found at Vulci.

140 O DELICIAS VI 47 delicias hominis! X 291 n. Holyday: 'wouldst thou, | choice sir, from common lot stand exempt now?'

141 GALLINAE FILIUS ALBAE schol. 'proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis.' So in Fr. le fils de la poule blanche. White the emblem of good fortune. 'You were born with a silver spoon in

your mouth.

143—178 Your grievance is slight, when compared with the charges that occupy our courts from dawn to sunset: hired bandits, arson, sacrilege, poison, parricide: a single house is a miniature of the world; attend on our city prefect but for a few days, and then dare to complain of your lot. None stare at goître in the Alps, or hanging breasts, larger than the sturdy suckling, in Meroe, watchet eyes and flaxen hair in a German. Seen in Rome, a battle of dwarfs and cranes would make you split with laughter; in the land of pygmies, where one foot is the standard height, no one smiles at the spectacle.

144 FLECTAS XI 15 16 n.

145—147 LATRONEM INCENDIA HOS 23—25 furem | perfidiam fraudes etc. 121 nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata.

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245 LATRONEM III 305 n. X 22 n. Quintil. XII I § 39 si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit. 'you might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt

down by an incendiary.'

INCENDIA III 7 n. 197 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 11 aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaeque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem praesidium, nec ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 12 incendiarii capile puniuntur, qui ob inimicitias vel praedae causa incenderint intra oppidum: et plerumque vivi exuruntur.

SULPURE Sen. n. q. 1 § 8 apud nos quoque ramenta sulpure adspersa ignem ex intervallo trahunt. Plin. xxxv § 177 of brimstone neque alia res facilius accenditur. xxxvi

§ 138 used as tinder.

146 DOLO dig. I 15 4 qui dolo fecisse in cendium convincentur. Tac. xv 38 of Nero's fire sequitur clades, forte an dolo principis incertum.

IANUA to cut off escape IX 98 candelam adponere valvis.

147 XII 129 n. On sacrilege see VIII 106. XIV 260—2 n. Dem. c. Timokr, p. 738 § 121 ol τὰ ἀκρυτήρια τῆς Νίκης περικύψαντες ἀπώλοντο αὐτοὶ ὑφὶ αὐτῶν. Ath. 405 γυμνὴν ἐποἰησεν ᾿Αθηνᾶν Λαχάρης οὐδὲν ἐνοχλοῦσαν. Sacrilege and jests and impunity of Dionysius Cic. n. d. III §§ 83 84. Plin. XXXIII § 83 a veteran at Bononia was asked by Augustus, whether it was true cum qui primus violasset id numen [Anaetis] oculis membrisque captum exspirasse; respondit enim tum maxime Augustum e crure cius cenare seque illum esse totunque sibi censum ex ea rapina. Lucian Timon 4 to Zeus: some have laid hands upon yourself at Olympia, and you ὁ γενναῖος καὶ γιγαντολέτωρ καὶ Τιτανοκράτωρ ἐκάθησο τοὺς πλοκάμους περικειρόμενος ὑπὰσῶν, δεκάπηχυν κεραυνὸν ἔχων ἐν τῇ δεξιᾳ. Tibull. II 4 21—26 to satisfy the demands of my mistress, I must plunder temples, esp. that of Venus.

148 ROBIGINIS 61 aerugine. I 76 n. argentum vetus.

149 DONA VF. VII 48.

POSITAS 117.

BEGE offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas (Hdt. I 14), Gyges (ib.), Kroesos (ib. 50 seq.), Amasis cet.

150 if there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notice of greater criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilt statues XII 129 n.

SACRILEGUS, QUI dependent clause beginning with a monosyllable at the end of a verse 1 97 trepidat, ne. v 20.

152 BRATTEOLAM mérador Plin. XXXIII § 61. on the spel-

ling Lachmann Lucr. IV 727. The goldbeater is brattearius or bratteator. Mart. VIII 33 5 6 an magis astuti derasa est ungue ministri | brattea de fulcro, quod reor esse, tuo? Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44 fin. in templis sane numquam praeter quattur aut quinque argenti libras, auri ne guttulam quidem aut bratteolam posuit, susurrans versum Flacci Persii 'in sanctis quid facit aurum?'

153 ["or do you think he would boggle at this; seeing it is

a usual thing to melt down a whole?" H. A. J. M.

conflare Sen. const. sap. 4 § 2 caelestia humanas manus effugiunt et ab his qui templa diruunt et simulacra conflant, nihil divinitati nocetur. Suet. Nero 32 fin. templis compluribus dona detraxit simulacraque ex auro vel argento fabricata conflavit, in iis Penatium deorum, quae mox Galba restituit.

154 ARTIFICES VENENI VIII 17 n. Sen. n. q. III 25 § 1 magnorum artificum venena, quae deprehendi nisi morte non possunt. dig. XLVIII 19 28 § 9 venenarii capite puniendi sunt aul, si dignitatis respectum agi oportuerit, deportandi.

155 DEDUCENDUM CORIO BOVIS the particide VIII 214 n. Sen. de ira I 16 § 5 cum particidas insuam culleo,...sine ira eo vultu animoque ero, quo serpentes et animalia venenata percutio.

CUM QUÓ IV 9. 87. VI 531. X 235. In older times quicum (tecum cet.) was usual; in Cic. and Sallust usage varies; Catull. has quicum thrice; it occurs once in an Augustan poet Aen. XI 822. once in Stat. Th. VIII 279. otherwise since Lucr. Catull. Nep. Liv. cum quo alone is in use.

156 INNOXIA cf. X 60 inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.

157 HAEC QUOTA PARS SCELERUM III 61 n. Sen. de ira II

9 § 3 et quota pars ista scelerum est?

CUSTOS URBIS IV 77. anthol. lat. R 779 27 Maecenas num minus urbis erat custos et Cassaris obses? i.e. praefectus urbi, Vell. II 98 § 1 lenissimum securitatis urbanae custodem. Ios. ant. XVIII 6 § 5 φύλαξ τῆς πόλεως. On the criminal jurisdiction of the praefectus urbi cf. Tac. VI 10 II. Stat. infr. dig. I 12 de praef. urb. rom. e.g. I pr. omnia omnino crimina praefectura urbis sibi vindicavit.

CUSTOS GALLICUS URBIS C. Rutilius Gallicus of Turin twice cos. suff. was praefectus urbi under Domitian A.D. 85 to his death in 92 Stat. 14 'soteria pro Rutilio Gallico' (written A.D. 87) e.g. 16 quem penes intrepidae mitis custodia Romae. 9—13 ergo alacres, quae signa colunt urbana, cohortes, inque sinum quae saepe tuum fora turbida questum | confugiunt, leges urbesque ubicumque togatae, | quae tua longinquis implorant iura querellis, | certent laetitia. 43—48 hoc illud tristes in vitum audire catenas, | parecre verberibus, nec qua iubet alla potestas | ire, seq

armatas multum sibi demere vires | dignarique manus humiles et verba precantum, | reddere iura foro nec proturbare curules | et ferrum mulcere toga. He was born 27 A.D. ib. 23 quippe ea bis senis vix dum orsa excedere lustris. See E. Desjardins in revue de philologie 1877 17—24. 189—192 who cites inscriptions.

158 USQUE A LUCIFERO DONEC LUX OCCIDAT Suet. Oct. 33 ipse ius dixit adsidue et in noctem non numquam. Plin. ep. IV 9 § 9 actionen meam, ut proelia solet, nox diremit. ib. § 14 dixit in noctem, atque etiam nocte, illatis lucernis. The ordinary hours were from the second to the tenth Paull. IV 6 2.

USQUE A Cic. Verr. 1 § 87.

160 seq. UNA DOMUS that of Gallicus: spend a few days in his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what others suffer, complain of your lot. From Sen. de ira III 26 § 3 iniquus autem est, qui commune vitum singulis obiecit: non est Aethiopis inter suos insignitus color, nee rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos virum dedecet. nihil in uno iudicabis notabile aut foedum quod genti suae publicum est.

162 TUMIDUM GUTTUR βρογχοκήλη Cels. VII 13, goître or Derbyshire neck, Germ. Kropf. Badham 'a disorder particularly frequent in many parts of Britain, in N. and S. Wales so common, that on a market-day, in many Welsh towns, thirty or forty specimens of it will be seen, and this, as I have frequently noticed, not in one or two towns, nor in particularly mountainous situations, but generally over the whole country.' In the Alps it often goes with cretinism. Tempest III 3 43—6 'when we were boys, | who would believe that there were mountaineers | dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em | wallets of flesh?' Vitruv. VIII 3 § 20 Aequiculis autem in Italia et in Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquae, quam qui bibunt efficiuntur turgidis gutturibus.

163 MEROE VI 528. The great island of the Nile, formed by the Astapos and Astaboras Strabo 821. Its furthest point was 875 m.p. from Syene Plin. VI § 184. Its chief town Meroe was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon ib. § 186. Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of Sennaar.

MAMILLAM not mentioned elsewhere: Iuv. may have witnessed it XV 45. Obesity is regarded as grace in many parts of Africa. Hottentot women, while walking, still turn their hanging breasts over their shoulders, to suckle the children who hang on behind.

164 CAERULA GERMANI LUMINA Hor. epod. 16 7 nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube. Tac. G. 4 Lipsius habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae.

FLAVAM CAESARIEM Claud. Stil. III 18 19 flavente Sycambri | caesarie. Avien. d. o. t. 419 flavaque caesariem Germania. Others call them rutili, the two words being synonymous. Luc. x 149—131 pars tam flavos gerit altera crines, | ut nullis Caesar Rheni se dicat in arvis | tam rutilas vidisse comas. Seren. Samon. 55 ad rutilam speciem nigros flavescere crines. The hair was sometimes dyed by means of a kind of soap (Mart. VIII 33 20 spuma Batava. XIV 26); this was called rutilare crinem (Tac. h. IV 61): when Caligula drest up Gallic slaves to personate Germans in his mock-triumph, he compelled them (Suet. 47) rutilare et submittere comam. Galen XV 185 K 'some writers cause confusion by an inexact use of terms, calling e.g. the Germans ξανθούς, καίτοι γε οὐκ ὅντας ξανθούς, ἐἐν ἀκριβώς τις ἐθέλη καλεῦς, ἀλλὰ πυρρούς.'

165 MADIDO from the spuma.

TORQUENTEM i.e. caesariem torquentem cornua.

CORNUA Sen. cited 160 n. id. ep. 124 § 22 Germanorum nodo [Haase modo] vinxeris [capillum]. Mart. spect. 3 9 crinibus in nodum tortis venere Sycambri. Tac. G. 38 of the Suebi insigne gentis obliquare crinem nodoque substringere ...in aliis gentibus, seu cognatione aliqua Sueborum seu, quod saepe accidit, imitatione, rarum et intra iuventae spatium, apud Suebos usque ad canitiem horrentem capillum retorquere suetum, ac saepe in ipso vertice religatur.

166 Markland 'versus vehementer suspectus.' Tac. cited 164 n.

NEMPE X 110 n.

167 AD "to meet." Hand Tursell. I 84 seq.

THRACUM VOLUCRES NUBEMQUE SONORAM hendiadys x 177. XII 85. XIV 9 10.

THRACUM VOLUCRES Ov. a. a. III 182 Threiciamve

gruem. Verg. g. 1 120 Strymoniaeque grues.

168 PYGMAEUS VI 506. Hom. II. III 3—6 ήψτε περ κλαγγή γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, | αἰτ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ άθέσφατον δμβρον, | κλαγγή ταὶ γε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὠκανοῖο ροάων, | ἀνδράσι Πυγμαὶοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι. Even Arisotle accepted these legends (hist. an. VIII 12 § 3. probl. X 12 § 2). Strabo treats them as fables γο we must specially distrust Deimachos and Megasthenes...who have furbished up again καὶ τὴν 'Ομηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαὶων γερανομαχίαν, τρισπαθάμους εἰπόντες. 821 Pygmies may have been inferred from the smallness of the Ethiopic sheep, goats, oxen, dogs: ἐωρακῶς μὲν γὰροῦδεὶς ἐξηγείται τῶν πίστευς ἀξων ἀνδρῶν.

172 QUAMQUAM SPECTENTUR XI 205 n. though spectators sit out the same combats, which to us would be so laughable, yet nemo ridet, because spectators and performers are all of one

standard.

173 PEDE UNO Aug. civ. D. XVI 8 § 1 statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmaeos a cubito Graeci vocant. Plin. VII § 26 ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est ternos dodrantes, non excedentes.

174—192 You ask: 'shall the perjured head escape scotfree?' Even if he were given into our hands for execution, the loss remains, you will not secure your deposit; what comfort you can gather from a few drops of blood is cold and odious. 'But revenge is sweeter than life.' To the ignorant perhaps, who take fire on slight provocation or none; Chrysippus, Thales, Socrates, teach other lessons. Revenge is the delight of a weak and petty spirit: none affect it more than womankind.

174 175 NULLA PERIURI CAPITIS POENA ERIT the dat. would be more regular as in I 114 nullas nummorum creximus aras.

174 seq. for the abrupt objection cf. 180. VII 105. 188. X 324. 346 n. Sen. de ira III 26 88 I 2 'non possum' inquis 'pati: grave est iniuriam sustinere...' 'quid ergo?...impune illi erit?' puta te velle, tamen non erit. maxima est enim factae iniuriae poena fecisse (insta 192 seq.), nec quisquam gravius adsicitur quam qui ad supplicium paenitentiae traditur.

180 AT VINDICTA BONUM VITA IUCUNDIUS IPSA Achilles II. XVIII 108—110 calls x6λ0s sweeter than honey. Publil. Syr. 230 Sp inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram. Attila in Iordan. 39 quid viro forti suavius, quam vindictam

manu quaerere?

181 NEMPE true: the ignorant maintain this. on the ellipsis of the verb cf. XI 5 n. XIV 189.

183 ADEO = immo Hand Tursell. I 153.

184 XV 106 107 melius nos | Zenonis praecepta monent.

CHRYSIPPUS II 5. Born B.C. 283; he attended the lectures of Zenon (ob. B.C. 260) and Kleanthes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school DL. VII 183 el μη γὰρ ῆν Χρύσιππος, οἰκ ἀν ῆν στοά.

MITE THALETIS INGENIUM IV 39 n. 81 n. X 75 n. Ammian. XXX 8 § 6 ut I so cratis memorat pulchritudo. Thales of Miletos, one of the seven wise men. One of the sayings ascribed to him witnesses to the sweetness of revenge DL. I § 36 τως δα τις δατυχίαν βάστα φέρως; el τους έχθρους χείρου πράσσωντας βλέποι. The next maxim however is Christian: 'how shall we live the best and most righteous lives?' 'By not doing ourselves what we blame in others.' § 37 a lesson appropriate to our text μη πλούτει κακώς μηδέ διαβαλλέτω σε λόγος πρός τους πίστεως κεκοινωνηκότας. His name was proverbial. Aristoph. nub. 180 τί δητ' ἐκείνον του Θαλήν θαυμάζομεν; Plaut. Bacch. 122 quem ego sapere nimio plus censui quam Thalem.

185 DULCI HYMETTO because of its honey Hor. c. II 6 14 15

ubi non Hymetto | mella decedunt.

SENEX Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial B.C. 329 Plat. Kriton 52°. apol. 17°d Fischer. On his placability cf. Plat. apol. 41°d εγωγε τοις καταψηφισμένοις μου και τοις κατηγόροις οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω. Sen. de ira 115 § 3 Socrates servo ait 'caederem te, nisi trascerer' admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit.

186 ACCEPTAE the technical term for 'taking' medicine, poison etc. cf. 187 dare. Suet. Nero 33 in quo cibi genere

venenum is acceperat.

CICUTAE VII-206 n. Plato Lys. 219.

187 ACCUSATORI Meletos, who in Plato (apol. 19<sup>b</sup> cet.) appears more prominently than Anytos or Lykon.

DARE I 158 n.

187—189 Hor. ep. I 141.42 virtus est vitium sugere et sapientia prima | stultitia caruisse. Sen. ep. 28 § 9 from Epicurus initium est salutis notitia peccati. Other sententiae 236. XIV 47. 139. 204. 304. 315. 321.

190 seq. Sen. de ira 1 20 § 3 ira muliebre maxime et puerile vitium est. at incidit et in viros. nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt. ib. 11 34 § 1 pusilli homi-

nis et miseri est, repetere mordentem.

191 COLLIGE Pers. v 85 Jahn. Ov. her. 11 88. lexx.

192—235 How can they be said to have escaped, whom conscience scourges? 'Tis a punishment more cruel than any devised by Caedicius or Rhadamanthus, to be haunted night and day by an accuser in one's own breast. The Pythian priestess warned the Spartan Glaukos, who had asked, whether or no he should break trust and maintain the cheat by perjury, that he would not escape vengeance. So he returned the deposit; but as his honesty was due to fear, not to principle, he and all his house were swept away. Such is the retribution due to the mere intention of sinning; for he who designs a sin, is guilty of the act. What if he have executed it? he is in constant terror; the daintiest wine cannot drown his care. If he fall into a doze, the god whose altar he has violated, the man whom he has wronged, rise before him in his dreams and drive him to confess. Every flash of lightning seems to such men aimed point-blank at them; every attack of disease a judgement on their sins. They dare not bring an offering in their stead; for what hope is there for the guilty? What victim but is worthier to live?

192 FEMINA X 321 n. Sen. clem. I 5 § 5 magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque et iniurias offensionesque superne despicere. muliebre est furere in ira.

CUR TAMEN cet. Cic. paradox. § 18 te miseriae, te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te beatum, qui florentem putas; te lubidines torquent; tu dies noctesque cruciaris, cui nec sat est quod est

et id ipsum ne non diuturnum sit futurum times; te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum; te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum: quocumque adspexisti, ut furiae sic tuae tibi occurrunt iniuriae, quae te suspirare libere non sinunt. Sen. ep. 97 § 14 prima illa et maxima peccantium poena est peccasse, nec ullum scelus...inpunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est.

194 HABET ATTONITOS Ter. haut. 461 Bentley and Gronov omnis sollicitos habuit. Cic. fam. II 16 § 1 quae non meum animum magis sollicitum habent quam tuum. id. Att. XVII 1 § 3 Dymaeos agro pulsos mare infestum habere nil mirum. Cato mai. § 66 angere atque sollicitam habere nostram aeta-

tem.

ATTONITOS XII 21 n.

SURDO VERBERE VII 71 n. Plin. XIX § 20 surdis ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur.

195 ANIMO TORTORE XIV 21 n. Bentley on Hor. c. IV 9 39 'observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui.' add Sen. ep. 124

§ 23 animus aemulator Dei.

FLAGELLUM I 166 167. Lucr. III 1017 1018 after speaking of all human instruments of torture quae tamen etsi absunt, at mens sibi conscia factis | praemetuens adhibet stimulos terretque flagellis. Munro ib. III 1023. V 1154. Luc. VII 783 784 hunc infera monstra flagellant. | et quantum poenae misero mens conscia donat.

197 CAEDICIUS gravis with Caedicius as pugnacis with Tulli in v 57 et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci. schol. 'aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intellegi.' A pleader of the

name XVI 46.

RHADAMANTHUS I 10 n. He decided important disputes by taking oaths of the parties Plat. legg. 293. Aen. VI 506 567 (cf. Heyne exc. II) Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, | castigatque auditque dolos cogitque fateri.

198 NOCTE DIEQUE III 105. Ov. m. II 343. Mart. x 58

TESTEM 2 n. Sen. ep. 43 § 5 si honesta sunt quae facis, omnes sciant: si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, cum tu scias? o te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem. prov. in Quintil. v 11 § 41 conscientia mille testes.

199 SPARTANO CUIDAM Glaukos, son of Epikydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaukos, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries, and give a final answer in four months' time. Meanwhile he

went to Delphi (Hdt. VI 86) and received this response from the Pythia: 'Γλαῦκ' Ἐπικυδείδη, το μὲν αὐτίκα κέρδιον οὖτω | ὁρκω νικῆσαι καὶ χρήματα ληἴσσασθαι. | ὁμνω' ἐπεὶ θάνατός γε καὶ εὔορκον μένει ἄνδρα. | ἀλλ' "Ορκου πάϊς ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδ' ἔπι χεῖρες, | οὐδὰ πόδες. κραιπνὸς δὰ μετέρχεται, εἰσόκε πᾶσαν | συμμάρψας όλὲ σει γενεὴν καὶ οἶκον ἄπαντα. | ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐδρκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.' Gl. besought pardon of the God, but the Pythia replied τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι. So Gl. restored the deposit... Γλαύκου νῦν οῦτε τι ἀπόγονόν ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐτ' ἰστίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου, ἐκτέτριπταί τε πρόρριζος ἐκ Σπάρτης.

200 DUBITARET Aen. IX 188 189 percipe porro | quid dubi-

tem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.

201 202 IURE TUERI IURANDO Hor. s. II 3 179 180 iure | iurando obstringam.

204 MORIBUS principle Nägelsbach Stylistik § 12 1.

TAMEN though he returned it.

205 VOCEM ADYTI DIGNAM TEMPLO VIII 126 n. Luc. IX 565 of Cato effudit dignas adytis e pectore voces. Hdt. I 159

§ 2 λέγεται φωνήν έκ τοῦ ἀδύτου γενέσθαι.

206 TOTA CUM PROLE DOMOQUE comm. on exod. 20 5. Hom. II. IV 162. Soph. Ai. 1177 1178 κακὸς κακῶς άθαπτος ἐκπέσοι χθονός, | γένους ἄπαντος ρίζαν ἐξημημένος. Aristoph. ran. 587 588 Dionysos to Xanthos. 'if I ever take them from you again, πρόρριζος αυτός, ἡ γυνή, τὰ παιδία, | κάκιστ' ἀπολοίμην.' oath of the Samnites B.C. 293 Liv. X 38 § 10 in execrationem capitis familiaeque et stirpis. Plut. qu. rom. 44 every oath els καπάραν τελευτᾶ τῆς ἐπιορκίας. lexx. under ἐξώλης. πρόρριζος. Pers. II 25 do you think that Juppiter has forgiven you, because the holmoak is sooner blasted by his thunder quam tuque dom us que?

207 LONGA though only remotely connected.

208 HAS PATITUR POENAS PECCANDI SOLA VOLUNTAS alliteration as in Ov. m. IV 467 perpetuas patitur poenas.

209 210 SCELUS INTRA SE TACITUM QUI COGITAT ULLUM FACTI CRIMEN HABET comm. on exod. 20 17. VM. VII 2 E 8 mirifice etiam Thales. nam interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent 'ne cogitata quidem' inquit, ut non solum manus, sed etiam mentes puras habere vellemus, cum secretis cogitationibus nastris caeleste numen adesse credidissemus. Xen. mem. I I § 19 Sokrates differed from the vulgar in believing that God knows all things said and done καὶ τὰ σιγῆ βουλευόμενα. Clem. Al. str. VI 2 § 23 p. 749 illustrates the story of Glaukos from Aristoph. fr. 553 δύναται γὰρ Ισον τῷ δρῶν τὸ νοεῦν. Sen. de ira 1 § 1 verum est, trasci nos laesuris; sed ipsa cogitation e nos laedunt et insuriam qui facturus est iam facil. id. const. sap. 7 § 4 omnia scelera etiam ante effectum operis, quantum

culpae satis est, perfecta sunt. Apul. flor. IV 20 etiam cogitata scelera non perfecta adhuc vindicantur, cruenta mente, pura manu. Matt. v 8. 28. In law however dig. XLVIII 19 18 cogitationis poenam nemo patitur (yet see ib. 16 § 8. cod. Theod. IX 26 I cum pari sorte leges scelus quam sceleris puniant voluntatem).

SCELUS COGITAT deliberate purpose a main part of the guilt also in Cic. off. I § 27 in omni iniustitia permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, quae plerumque brevis est et ad

tempus, an consulto et cogitata fiat iniuria.

INTRA SE lexx. Aen. I 455 456 artificumque manus intra

se operumque laborem | miratur.

210 FACTI CRIMEN HABET Prop. III=II 32 1 2 qui videt, is peccat: qui te non viderit ergo | non cupiet: facti lumina crimen habet.

CEDO, SI VI 503—5 Andromachen a fronte videbis; | post minest: credas aliam. cedo si breve parvi | sortita est lateris spatium? Ter. Andr. 150 qui cedo? 'how so pray?' 383. 'What if he have carried out his design?'

211 PERPETUA ANXIETAS Sen. ep. 105 §§ 7 8.

NEC II 152. IX 49.

212 MOLARES μύλαι, μυλίται δδόντες.

213 DIFFICILI CRESCENTE CIBO Ov. her. 16 226 crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus. Sen. ep. 82 § 21 non in ore crevit cibus, non haesit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus: alacres et ad prandium illi promiserunt et ad cenam.

SETINA V 34 n. X 27 n. plur. as Tibull. III 6 6 Falerna.

214 ALBANI VETERIS PRETIOSA SENECTUS IV 81 n. Crispi iucunda senectus. Phaedr. colli longitudinem. corvi stupor. maiestas ducis.

ALBANI V 33 n.

SENECTUS V 30 n. 31 n. 34.

215 OSTENDAS you may shew him choicer wine, he frowns at that too. constr. III 100. Hor. ep. I 10 24 cited 239 n.

216 FALERNO this wine needed to be mellowed by age (15 years Cic. Brut. § 287. Plin. XXIII § 34) Hor. s. II 3 115 Heindorf veterisque Falerni. It was mixt with honey (ib. 2 15. 4 24 Aufidius forti miscebat mella Falerno) or Chian wine (ib. I 10 24 Heindorf), being severum (Hor. c. I 27 9), ardens (ib. II II 10).

218 VERSATA TORO MEMBRA III 279 280. Sen. de tranq. 2 § 6 qui non aliter, quam difficilis somnus est, versant se et hoc atque illo modo conponunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniant.

219 TEMPLUM ET VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS same position of gen. IX 68. XIV 16. 20. 109 (Kiaer).

VIOLATI NUMINIS ARAS 80 n.

221 TE VIDET IN SOMNIS VIII 213 n. Ios. b. I. VII 11 § 4 Catullus a persecutor used to spring out of bed as if racked and branded, crying that he saw spectres of those whom he had slain. Suet. Cal. 59 the body of Gaius was secretly conveyed into the gardens of Lamia, there half-burnt and slightly covered with soil; his sisters afterwards gave it a decent funeral: satis constat, prius quam id fieret, hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos; the house in which Gaius was slain, was haunted nightly until it was burnt down. id. Nero 34 (sat. VIII 213 n.) Nero endeavoured to lay his mother's ghost. id. Otho 7 Otho pursued by the shades of Galba.

MAIOR IMAGO HUMANA Aen. II 773 nota maior imago. Suet. Claud. 2 species barbarae mulieris humana amplior.

228 QUI TREPIDANT ET AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT order of words as III 187 188. VI 79. Pers. II 35. III 66. V 110 (Kiaer).

AD OMNIA FULGURA PALLENT X 230. Cicero does not use ad thus, to denote the occasion of fear etc. Suet. Cal. 51 qui deos tanto opere contemeret, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, caput obvolvere, at vero ad maiora proriere se e strato sub lectumque condere solebat. DCass. LIX 28 § 4 lightning destroyed the vessel which was to have conveyed the image of Olympian Zeus to be turned into a likeness of Caligula; but when the workmen approached the pedestal, they were affrighted by a loud laugh. § 6 Caligula's mock thunder and lightning. Sen. n. q. II 59 § II pavescis ad caeli fragorem et ad inane nubilum trepidas.

224 QUOQUE even at the first rumbling in the air.

226 FORTUITUS possibly trisyllabic, cf. Manil. I 182. Stat. Th. VII 449. Petron. 135 9. L. Müller de re metr. 258 and Mühlmann make the *i* here short, as in *gratuitum* in hendecasyllables Stat. s. I 6 16. *pituita* (Hor. ep. I 1 108. s. II 2

76. Pers. II 57) undoubtedly suffers synizesis.

On the question whether thunder be accidental [fortuitum] (divinum Cic. fam. VII 5 § 2], cf. Lucr. II 1100—4. VI 83—422. Hor. S. 1 5 101—3. Plin. II §§ 112 113 e. g. posse et conflictu mubium elidi, ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. sed haec omnia esse fortuita. hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae; illa vero fatidica ex alto statisque de causis et ex suis venire sideribus. Sen. n. q. VI 3 § 1 proderit praesumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec ira numinum aut caelum concuti aut terram. suas ista causas habent nec ex imperio saeviunt.

VENTORUM RABIE cf. the alθέριος Δίνος of Aristoph. nub.

380-408.

226 IRATUS IGNIS 93. Pind. Nem. V 90 ζάκοτον έγχος. Aristoph. nub. 397 of the thunderbolt τοῦτον γλρ δη φανερῶς δ Ζεὐς Ἰησ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐπιδρκους, where follows the argument, 'why then does he spare Simon, Kleonymos, Theoros? why strike his own temple and oaks?' On 'judgements' see Hom. Od. X 72 n. Prop. III=II 16 47—56 esp. 52 nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit. Suet. Tib. 69 tonitrua praeter modum expavescebat et turbatiore caelo nunquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, quod fulmine afflari negetur id genus frondis. Hor. c. I 3 40 ira cunda…fulmina.

228 SERENO VII 179. Luc. IX 423 of Libya nostris reficit sua rura serenis. Forcellini. cf. sudum. nubilum, esp. abl.

to which sereno is often opposed.

229 VIGILI FEBRE VII 42 sollicitas...portas. Ov. m. III

306 curae vigiles.

230 231 MISSUM AD SUA CORPORA MORBUM INFESTO CREDUNT A NUMINE Cels. procem. p. 1 20 Daremberg we may learn from Homer morbos tum ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse et ab isdem opem posci solitam.

232 TELA Sen. ben. IV 19 § 1 deos nemo sanus timet. furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. tu denique, Epicure, deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela,

omnem detraxisti potentiam.

PECUDEM Pers. V 167 agnam. 233 LARIBUS XII 113.

PROMITTERE XII 2. 101. Tibull. III 5 33 nigras pecudes

promittite *Diti*.

GALLI XII 96. Plin. x § 49 speaking of the auspices from chickens hi maxime terrarum imperio imperant extis etiam fibrisque haud aliter quam opimae victimae dis grati. cf. § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (anthol. Pal. VI 155 3) and to Asklepios Artemid. V 9 ηθξατό τις τῷ ᾿Ασκληπιῷ, el διὰ τοῦ έτους ἀνοσος ελθοι, θύσευ αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρυόνα. cf. the last words of Sokrates Plato Phaed. 118° where see Wyttenb., Fischer, Gottl. ፩ Κρίτων, τῷ ᾿Ασκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.

235 contrast VIII 255-8 the Decii acceptable as an atoning sacrifice for whole armies, being of greater value than what

they died to save.

236—249 The wicked are unstable; bold in the flush of sin, alive to its guilt when it is done; still remorse does not mend inbred habits nor restore a blush to the brazen forehead. No man stops at the first crime: our treacherous friend will be snared and suffer execution or live a convict on some Egean rock swarming with great exiles. You will triumph in your revenge, and confess at last that heaven is neither deaf nor blind.

236 MOBILIS NATURA MALORUM Sen. de otio 1=28 § 2 inter cetera mala illud pessimum est, quod vitia ipsa mutamus... aliud ex alio placet vexatque nos hoc quoque quod iudicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia sunt. fluctuamus aliudque ex alio conprehendimus. petita relinquimus, relicta repetimus. id. ep. 47 § 21 hoc habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi, permanent: levis est malitia, saepe mutatur, non in melius, sed in aliud.

237 seq. Quintil. decl. 3 14 esp. pp. 623 624 tu fortasse, cum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. inane hoc supra nos vacuumque cura caelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quae extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur: 'dabis mihi, scelerate, poenas: persequar quandoque et occurram'... nec tamen illa mihi vana quorumdam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementiam, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quae torqueat. Cic. legg. 1 § 40. p. Rosc. Am. §§ 65—67.

237 ADMITTUNT X 340 n.

SUPEREST 109.

CONSTANTIA 77.

238 1 166 n. 111 50.

239 AD MORES NATURA RECURRIT X 303 n. Hor. ep. I 10 24 25 Obbar naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret | et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix. 2 Pet. 2 22 Grotius. Wetstein.

242 ATTRITA DE FRONTE Cic. Tusc. III § 41 cum os perfricuisti. Calvus to Vatinius in Quintil. IX 2 § 25 perfrica frontem et dic te digniorem, qui praetor fieres, quam Catonem. Mart. XI 27 7 at cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem. Lucian vit. auct. 10 τὸ ἐρυθριᾶν ἀπόξεσον τοῦ προσώπου παντελώς. Victorius compares Ath. 213 (where Athenio, who of a poor philosopher became tyrant of Athens, having described the successes of Mithradates, τρίψας τὸ μέτωπον, persuaded the Athenians to revolt from Rome) and Strabo 603 speaking of audacious critics of Homer: ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦνο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χωλὸν ἐαν καὶ ἔτοιμον πρὸς ελεγχον ἄπαξ ἥδη ἀποτετολμηκόταs.

FRONTE II 8. VIII 189. Pers. V 103 104 if a ploughman, ignorant of astronomy, were to seek command of a vessel, exclamet Melicerta perisse | frontem de rebus. Hier. ep. 18 = 22 (IV 2 p. 41) quae rubore frontis abstrito parasitos vincunt mimorum.

RUBOREM XI 54 55.

244 DABIT VESTIGIA cf. dare colla sub iuga.

245 CARCERIS UNCUM X 66 n. Ov. Ibis 164. Burn Rome and Campagna 80.

245—247 CARCERIS UNCUM AUT MARIS AEGAEI RUPEM SCOPULOSQUE FREQUENTES EXULIBUS MAGNIS I 73 n. aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum. X 16 n. 170 n. Plin. ep. III 9 § 33 Norbanus Licinianus in insula m relegatus est.

248 NOMINIS Bentley on Hor. c. III 27 34.

249 NEC SURDUM NEC TIRESIAN V 138 139 nullus... A eneas nec filia. Cic. n. d. III § 83 saying of Diogenes; Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur, contra deos testimonium diocere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret. Divine judgement on perjury II. Γ 280. Τ 260. Eur. Oenom. fr. 581 Nauck έγω μὲν εῦτ' ἀν τοὺς κακοὺς ὁρῶ βροτῶν | πίπτοντας, εἶναι φημὶ δαιμόνων γένος.

SURDUM Sen. ben. IV 4 § 2 speaking of the universality of prayer: quod projecto non fieret nec in hunc furorem omnes mortales consensissent adloquendi surda numina et inefficaces deos, nisi nossemus illorum beneficia nunc oblata ultro, nunc orantibus

data. Zenob. III 49 els θεων ώτα ήλθεν.

TIRESIAN caecum X 318 n. Ov. m. III 322 Burman. 335—8. blinded by Pallas, whom he had seen in the bath (cf. Aktaeon).



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IF our sons, Fuscinus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and

suicidally foster it (107-331).

Cf. Sen. de ira II 21 § 9 pertinebit ad rem praeceptores paedagogosque pueris placidos dari. proximis adplicatur omne quod tenerum est et in eorum similitudinem crescit. nutricum et paedagogorum rettulere mox in adulescentiam mores. § 10 apud Platonem educatus puer cum ad parentes relatus vociferantem videret patrem, 'numquam' inquit 'hoc apud Platonem vidi.' non dubito quin citius patrem imitatus sit quam Platonem. 18 § 2 educatio maximam diligentiam plurimumque profuturam desiderat. facile est enim teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quae nobiscum creverunt. Ouintil. I 2 § 6 utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangit. quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? nondum prima verba exprimit, iam coccum intellegit, iam conchylium poscit. § 7 ante palatum eorum quam os instituimus. in lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerunt, e manibus utrimque sustinentium pendent. gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipimus. nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt. § 8 nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident, omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, pudenda dictu spectantur. fit ex his consuetudo, inde natura. discunt haec miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas adferunt.

1-85 Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4-5) the epicure (7-14) the cruel master (15-24) or the false wife (25-30) will with rare exceptions (31-37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men

from vice, yet reverence for the young should (38—49): if a sonerrs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48—58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59—69). All depends on early training; the stork, vulture, eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70—85).

1 PLURIMA SUNT ... QUAE V 130.

FUSCINE unknown.

2 FIGENTIA so, of a permanent dye or 'tan' Pers. IV 33 figas in cute solem.

3 MONSTRANT shew in example.

TRADUNT 'teach' (cf. accipio 'I learn') Sen. ep. 40 § 3 praecepta. Ouintil. X I § 15 l. 22 n.

4 DAMNOSA ALEA Ov. a. a. II 206 Heins damnosi facito stent tibi saepe canes. Mart. XIV 18 alea parva nuces et non damnosa videtur. Pers. V 57 hunc alea decoquit.

SENEM Cic. Cato mai. § 58 nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquant et tesseras. Suet. Aug. 71 inter

cenam lusimus γεροντικώς.

ALEA XI 176 n.

5 BULLATUS V 164 n. XIII 33 n. bullatus aleator like 1 78 praetextatus adulter.

ARMA I 91 92 proelia ... armigero. Ov. tr. IV 1 32 nec

FRITILLO Mart. V 84 3. Porphyr. on Hor. s. II 7 17 makes the fritillus the same as the phimus or pyrgus. The pyrgus (Sid. ep. VIII 12 tessera frequens eboratis pyrgorum resultatura gradibus) and turricula (Mart. XIV 16) had indentations on the inside: the fritillus was certainly used for shaking and throwing the dice Mart. XIV I 3. IV 14 8. Sen. apocol. 14 fin. Aeacus iubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo . . . 15 quotiens missurus erat resonante fritillo, | utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo. ib. 12 fin. qui concusso | magna parastis lucra fritillo.

6 MELIUS better than the heres ver. 4.

7 QUI RADERE cet. who has learnt from his father to peel truffles etc. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes Hor. s. II 4.

TUBERA V 116 n. Recipes for tubera in Apic. VII 319-324.

310 begins tubera radis.

8 BOLETUM V 147 n. Sen. ep. 95 § 25 boletos, voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis iudicas facere, etsi praesentanci non fuerunt? id. n. q. V 4 § 10 ardentes boletos et raptim indumento suo mersatos demittunt paene fumantes.

EODEM as the truffle.

· NATANTIS Hor. s. II 8 40 affertur squillas inter murena natantis.

9 MERGERE to swallow XI 39.

FICELLAS Lachm. (on Lucr. pp. 204—5) for ficedulas. Lucil. 29 87 ficellae. Capitolin. Albin. 11 § 3 Albinus ate at one meal ficedulas centum. ficedula (beccafico) in Mart. XIII 5, who recommends pepper with it. Tiberius (Suet. 42) rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue in quo boleti et ficedulae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat.

10 MONSTRANTE Symphos. aenigm. 101 2 me monstrante

magistro.

GULA I 140 n. V 158 n. X 259 260 Hectore...ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus. XII 4 vellus. 112 ebur. II 114 gutturis.

10 11 SEPTIMUS ANNUS...NONDUM OMNI DENTE RENATO Solon. fr. 25 Bergk παι̂ς μὲν ἄνηβος ἐων ἔτι νήπιος ἔρκος ὀδόντων [ φύσας εκβάλλει πρώτον εν έπτ' έτεσω. proverb in schol. Aristoph. ran. 418 ds έπτέτης ων οδόντας ούκ έφυσεν. After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated legg. 794. Aristot. pol. VII 17 1336 a 41 ταύτην γάρ την ηλικίαν, και μέχρι των έπτα έτων, αναγκαΐον οίκοι την τροφην έχειν. ib. b 35 διελθόντων δε των πέντε έτων τα δύο μέχρι των έπτα δεί θεωρούς ήδη γίγνεσθαι των μαθήσεων, ας δεήσει μανθάνειν αὐτούς. δύο δ' είσιν ήλικίαι πρός &ς άναγκαιον διηρησθαι την παιδείαν, μετά την από των έπτα μέχρι ήβης και πάλιν μετά την αφ' ήβης μέχρι των ένος και είκοσιν έτων. The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year (Plut. Lycurg. 16). Quintil. I 1 §§ 15 16 quidam litteris instituendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, quod illa primum aetas et intellectum disciplinarum capere et laborem pati posset.

12 BARBATOS MAGISTROS Hor. s. II 3 35 sapientem pascere barbam. Pers. IV I 2 barbatum hoc crede magistrum | dicere, i.e. Socrates. Plin. ep. 1 10 § 6 speaking of Euphrates demissus capillus, ingens et cana barba; quae licet fortuita et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis adquirunt. Quintil. XI I § 34 (cl. § 33 philosophiam ex professo ostentantibus) barbae

illi atque tristitiae.

15 seq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather

cruelty to his slaves, qui gaud. cet.?

16 ANIMAS ET CORPORA SERVORUM CONSTARE NOSTRA MATERIA that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. So nostra belongs to tempestate in VI 25 26 sponsalia nostra | tempestate paras. Philem. fr. 39 Didot καν δούλος ή τις, σάρκα την aurh Exec. Sen. vit. beata 24 § 3. ep. 47 (copied by Macrob. Sat. I 11) esp. § I servi sunt? immo homines. servi sunt? immo contubernales. servi sunt? immo humiles amici. servi sunt?

immo conservi, si cogitaveris tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae. § 5 ne tamquam hominibus quidem, sed tamquam iumentis abutimur. § 10 vis tu cogitare istum quem servum tuum vocas, ex isdem seminibus ortum eodem frui caelo, aeque spirare, aeque vivere, aeque mori? ib. §§ 13-18. Macrob. l. c. § 2 servos hominum in numero esse non pateris? § 6 tibi autem unde in servos tantum et tam immane fastidium, quasi non ex isdem tibi et constent et alantur elementis eundemque spiritum ab eodem principe carpant? Quintil. III 8 § 31 liberos enim natura omnes et isdem constare elementis, et fortasse antiquis etiam nobilibus ortos dici potest. Arrian Epiktet. I 13 "When you call for hot water, and your slave does not answer, or brings it lukewarm, or is not to be found in the house, if you pass the matter over, is not this well-pleasing to the gods?" "How then can I bring myself to pass it over?" "Slave, will you not bear with your own brother, who has Zeus for his ancestor, who is born from the same seed, and from the same heavenly stock?... Bear in mind who you are, and whom you rule, your kinsmen, your brothers by nature, the offspring of Zeus." cf. Lightfoot on ep. Philipp. p. 305. dig. IX 2 2 2 servis nostris exaequat quadrupedes. quod attinet ad ius civile, servi pro nullis habentur: non tamen et iure naturali, quia, quod ad ius naturale attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.

17 CONSTARE Serv. Aen. IV 654 tribus constamus: anima

...corpore...umbra.

18 RUTILUS one of the name XI 2 5 21.

GAUDET cet. 63 n. VI 219—223.

19 SIRENA IX 150.

FLAGELLIS VI 479. X 180. XIII 195 n. cf. V 173 n. 'cats.' Sen. const. sap. 5 § 1 invenies servum qui flagellis quam colaphis caedi malit. Rich companion.

20 ANTIPHATES AC POLYPHEMUS Ov. Pont. II 2 113 114 nec tamen Aetnaeus vasto Polyphemus in antro accipiet voces

Antiphatesve tuas.

ANTIPHATES 'the tyrant' IV 133 n. X 318 n. XIII 249 n. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygones XV 18. Ov. Pont. II 9 41 quis non Antiphaten Laestrygona devovet? Stat. s. I 3 84-5 litusque cruenti | Antiphatae.

21 TORTORE VI 475-495. XIII 195.

22 URITUR Cic. Verr. V § 163 cum ignes ardentesque lamminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur. Prop. V=IV 7 35 Lygdamus uratur, candescat lammina vernae.

LINTEA III 263 n. often stolen Catull. XII (cf. XXV).

23 IUVENI his son 121. III 158. X 310. cf. pueris 3.
24 INSCRIPTA ERGASTULA X 183 n. Plaut. Cas. II 6 49 litteratus. Cic. off. II § 25 barbarum et eum quidem...compunc.

tum notis Thraeciis (called ib. barbarum et stigmatiam). Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 of anger ostendenda est rabies eius effrenata et adtomita adparatusque illi readendus est suus, eculei et sidiculae et ergastula et crucès,...varia vinculorum genera, vasia poenarum, lacerationes membrorum, inscriptiones frontis. Columell. x 125 Gesner fronti data signa sugarum. Plin. xvIII § 21 nunc eadem illa vincti pedes, damnatae manus inscriptique vultus exercent. Mart. vIII 75 9 quattuor inscripti. The letters F. H. E. L. T. i.e. sugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. antiq. I 5 § 11 n. Petron. 103 seq. fugitivorum epigramma). lexx. στιγματίας.

ERGASTULA CARCER Liv. VII 4 § 4 in opus servile, prope in

carcerem atque in ergastulum.

ERGASTULA VI 151. VIII 180 n. Sen. contr. 9 § 26 non me delectant ignoti servorum domino greges nec sonantia laxi ruris ergastula. Here used (as domus is for a household XI 193 n.) for the slaves confined in the barracoons. Plin. XVIII § 21 et nos miramur ergastulorum non cadem emolumenta esse, quae fuerint imperatorum. Flor. II 8=III 20 § 6 of the revolted slaves ex ferro ergastulorum recocto gladios ac tela fecerunt. ib. II 18=IV 8 § 1 of Sextus Pompeius cum insuper ergastula armasset. cf. stabula. custodiae for 'prisoners.' Tert. apol. 27 fin. vice rebellantium ergastulorum sive carcerum vel metallorum vel hoc genus poenalis servitutis,

24 25 CARCER RUSTICUS VIII 180 n.

25 26 EXPECTAS UT NON SIT ADULTERA LARGAE FILIA VI 239—241 scilicet expectas, ut tradat mater honestos | atque alios mores, quam quos habet? utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem. cf. ib. 232—5. Quintil. I 2 § 8 cited in the argument.

EXPECTAS UT VI 75. XI 162.

LARGAE possibly the widow of Lepidus.

26 seq. X 220 n. Sen. ben. III 16 & 3 quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par, nisi singulis divisit horas? et non sufficit dies omnibus, nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit.

28 CONSCIA III 49 n. Ov. a. a. III 621 conscia cum possit scriptas portare tabellas. Sen. contr. 29 § 7 ut scelerata sit, nempe matri suae similis est... 'filia' inquit 'conscia est.'

29 VIRGO while yet unmarried.

CERAS I 63 n. VI 231—5 desperanda tibi salva concordia socru. | illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti, | illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis | nil rude nec simplex rescribere, decipit illa | custodes aut aere domat. cf. IX 36 blandae densaeque tabellae. Rich companion.

30 IMPLET ET X 122 n.

DAT FERRE Hor. c. I 26 23 tradam...portare. Cicero would

say ferendas.

EISDEM L. Müller de re metrica 255 'in compositu legitime optinuere idem et isdem, miraculosa ut sint Iuv. h. l. et Claud. in Eutr. I 412 ecce recens clades ab eisdem partibus exit.

CINAEDIS IV 106. The same cinaedus acts as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

81 VELOCIUS ET CITIUS II 34 iure ac merito. 64 vera ac

manifesta. 80 scabie et porrigine.

33 34 UNUS ET ALTER SPERNANT Ov. amor. II 5 22 compositi

iuvenes unus et alter erant.

35 MELIORE LUTO FINXIT PRAECORDIA TITAN IV 123 n. VI II-I3 quippe aliter tunc orbe novo caeloque recenti | vivebant homines, qui rupto robore nati | compositive luto nullos habuere parentes. Aesch. fr. 373 D=359 Ν τοῦ πηλοπλάστου σπέρ-ματος θνητή γυνή. Soph. OC. 56 Τιτὰν Προμηθεύς. Hor. c. τ 16 13-15 fertur Prometheus addere principi | limo coactus particulam undique | desectam. Prop. IV=III 5 9 o prima infelix fingenti terra Prometheo. Mart. x 39 4 of a woman too old to have been born under Numa ficta Prometheo diceris esse luto. Claud. in Eutr. 11 496 deteriore luto pravus quos condidit auctor. Pausanias (X 4 § 4=3) was shewn at Panopea in Phokis stones of the colour of clay, smelling like man's skin, reputed relics of the clay of which Prometheus moulded mankind.

36 seq. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 non licet, inquam, ire recta via:

trahunt in pravum parentes.

37 ORBITA properly rut; used, as here, to denote 'beaten track,' 'old habit,' by Varro in Non. capitia neque id ab orbita

matrumfamilias institutae (ad -am Quicherat).

38 HUIUS cet. for which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient. With the neuter huius cf. Liv. II 47 & 12 neque immemor eius, quod initio consulatus imbi-

berat, reconciliandi animos plebis.

40—43 we already imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline in any climate (VIII 116 n. Gallicus axis), but a Brutus (v 37) or Cato nowhere. From Sen. ep. 97 § 10 omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret. ad deteriora faciles sumus, quia nec dux potest nec comes deesse, et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit. non pronum est tantum ad vilia, sed praeceps. Manil IV 86 87 quod Decios non omne tulit. non omne Camillos | tempus et invictum devicta morte Catonem.

41 CATILINAM VIII 231 n. Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5

42 QUOCUMQUE X 359 n. repeated as here III 230. VF. VII 479 480 te quoque tangat | cura mei quocumque loco, quoscumque per annos.

43 BRUTI AVUNCULUS Cato of Utica, whose sister Servilia was mother of M. Brutus the murderer of Caesar (Cic. parad. prooem. § 1). Madvig on Cic. fin. III § 8. Tac. ann. III 76 Iunia...Catone avunculo genita,...M. Bruti soror. AV. vir. illustr. 82 § 1 M. Brutus avunculi Catonis imitator.

44 NIL DICTU FOEDUM VISUQUE XI 162—182. Tac. dial. 28 fin. of the old Roman governess eligebatur autem maior aliqua matu propinqua, cuius probatis spectatisque moribus omnis eiusdem familiae suboles committeretur; coram qua neque dicere fas erat quod turpe dictu, neque facere quod inhonestum factu videretur. Cato the censor (Plut. vit. Cat. mai. 20 § 8) professed τὰ αἰσχρὰ τῶν μημάτων οὐχ ἦττον εὐλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ παιδὸς παρόντος ἢ τῶν ἰερῶν παρθένων, ἀς Ἐστιάδας καλοῦσιν.

VISU e.g. Plin. XIV § 140 vasa adulteriis caelata.

45 PATER lest the son should imitate 68 69.

PROCUL A PROCUL INDE II 89 ite profanae. Stat. s. III 3 13 procul hinc, procul ite nocentes. Bentley on Hor. ep. II 2 199. procul o procul este profani (Aen. VI 258) was a proclamation usual before a sacrifice. Callim. in Serv. l. l. ἐκάς, ἐκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι.

46 PERNOCTANTIS VIII 10 II n.

47 MAXIMA DEBETUR PUERO REVERENTIA Quintil. XI I § 66 sat cuique personae debetur reverentia. Plat. legg. 7a9<sup>50</sup> "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts: but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to reverence the young, and to beware above all things lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything shameful." Plut. qu. Rom. 33 citing this passage, ascribes the ancient Roman practice of taking children out to dine, to a desire not so much to control the children, as to make τους πατέρας αυτούς μᾶλλον αlδεῖσθαι καl σωφρονεῖν τῶν νιῶν παρόντων. Quintilian I 8 § 4 seq. would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age.

48 TU often used in exhortations II 61 tu nube atque tace.
WIII 228. IX 134. X 342. Hor. s. II 20 21 tu pulmentaria

quaere sudando.

PUERI after 47 puero. cf. 70—72 patriae...patriae...utilis...
utilis. XVI 9 10 audeat...audeat.

CONTEMPSERIS ANNOS Luc. VIII 495 non impune tuos Magnus contempserit annos. The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after ne; the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical Madvig § 386.

49 PECCATURO OBSTET TIBI FILIUS INFANS Sen. ep. 11 §§ 8 9 'aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tamquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tamquam illo vidente faciamus.' hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus praecepit. custodem nobis et paedagogum dedit, nec immerito: magna pars peccatorum tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat.

50 CENSORIS IRA II 121. IV 12. IX 142. XI 92.

51 QUANDOQUE one day II 82 foedius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu. V 172.

51 52 SIMILEM SE DEDERIT Plaut. asin. 850 quin te ergo

hilarum das *mihi?* 

52 MORUM QUOQUE FILIUS Plin. ep. V 16 § 9 amisit enim filiam, quae non minus mores eius quam os vultumque referebat totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat.

53 OMNIA PECCET cogn. acc.

54 NIMIRUM 'doubtless' VII 78 n.

55 TABULAS MUTARE XII 123 delebit tabulas.

56 UNDE TIBI [parabis] FRONTEM Hor. s. II 5 102 Heind. unde mihi tam fortem? Sen. Hf. 296 Gron. unde illum mihi...diem? cf. quo with an acc. VIII 9 n.

mini...diemr ci. quo with an acc. viii 9 n.

FRONTEM Phaedr. IV 7 4 severitatem frontis dum placo tuae. Ter. Ph. 1040—2 adeon' hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius! homo adulescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? | nil pudere? quo ore illum obiurgabis?

57 CUM FACIAS PEIORA SENEX Sen. de ira II 28 § 8 aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt: inde est, quod tempestiva filii convivia pater deterior filio castigat et nihil

alienae luxuriae ignoscit qui nihil suae negavit.

58 VENTOSA CUCURBITA cucurbita is I a gourd. II from the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of copper, others of horn; fashionable pretenders had them of silver Lucadv. indoct. 29 σικύαν άργυράς. In those of copper lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. VII sap. conv. 10 fin. ἄνδρα ΐδον πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence ventosa, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Plin. Val. I 51 ventosas poni in cervicem. Ital. ventosa, Fr. ventouse). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax Cels. II II. It was employed in cases of derangement (VACUUM CEREBRO) ib. III 18 neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est, neque mens constat, neque

somnus accedit, occipitio inciso cucur bitulam admovere. Thirteen, all of bronze, have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. They are all of conical form. Rich gives a cut of one made out of a pumpkin, preserved in the Vatican library.

59 seq. Sen. ep. 5 § 6 qui domum intraverit, nos potius

miretur, quam supellectilem nostram.

HOSPITE VENTURO exx. of the abl. abs. of this participle in Zumpt § 643 and Reisig-Haase p. 759 n.

60 VERRE PAVIMENTUM says the master 63.

PAVIMENTUM of costly marble XI 173 n. or mosaic Stat. s. I 3 54—56. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcars nolimus. The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. XIV 82) or cleaned with a sponge dig. XXXIII 7 12 § 22 perticae, quibus araneae detergantur, item spongiae, quibus columnae pavimenta podia extergantur, ...instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorem domum reddunt.

61 CUM TOTA DESCENDAT ARANEA TELA Plaut. Stich. 347—357 munditias volo fieri: eeferte huc scopas, simulque harundinem, | ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam inprobam | deiciamque earum omnis telas...cape illas scopas. capiam. hoc egomet, tu hoc converre...age tu octus | terge humum, consperge ante aedis... ego illim araneas de foribus deiciam et de pariete | ...quid sit, nihil etiam scio, | nisi

forte hospites venturi sunt cet.

62 LEVE ARGENTUM plain = purum X 19 n.) (VASA ASPERA, embossed plate 1 76 n. Verg. Aen. V 267 cymbiague argento

perfecta atque aspera signis.

63 seq. VI 476—496 the matron who pays a salary to torturers, and avenges a wry ringlet with the 'cat.' Sen. de ira I 12 § 4 irascuntur boni viri pro suorum iniuriis: sed idem faciunt, si calda non bene praebetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est. ib. II 25 § I parum agilis est puer aut tepidior aqua poturo aut turbatus torus aut mensa neglegentius posita: ad ista concitari, insania est.

67 SCOBIS Hor. s. II 4 81 82 vilibus in scopis in mappis in scobe quantus | consistit sumptus. The saw-dust was left on the floor during the feast Petron. 68 scobem croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod numquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum. Iul. Bass. in Sen. contr. 25 § 4 interpurgamenta et iactus cenantium et sparsam in convivio scobem humanus sanguis everritur.

68 AGITAS respicis schol.

SINE OMNI 'without any stain.' Ter. Andr. 391 sine omni periclo. Clem. ep. 1 20 δίχα πάσης. For English exx. see Wright bible-wordbook 'all.' R. Ascham's Scholemaster 1863 glossary 'all.' So in German "ohne alle Gefahr."

70 GRATUM EST QUOD Cic. Brutus § 68 gratum est tamen quod volunt.

PATRIAE CIVEM DEDISTI III 3 unum civem donare Sibvllae. Cic. Verr. III § 161 susceperas enim liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae.

73 PLURIMUM ENIM this rare elision also VI 151 quantulum

in hoc.

74 SERPENTE CICONIA PULLOS NUTRIT XV 3. Verg. g. II 319 320 Forbiger cum vere rubenti | candida venit avis longis invisa colubris. Plin. x § 62 honos iis serpentium exitio tantus ut in Thessalia capital fuerit occidisse eademque legibus poena, quae in homicidam.

75 PER DEVIA RURA Ov. m. I 675 per devia rura.

LACERTA III 231.

76 ILLI EADEM same elision I 73. VI 50. VIII 123.

SUMPTIS PINNIS III 80 n. qui sumpsit pinnas. Like simile in Quintil. II 68 7 Burman cui rei simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, quae teneris infirmisque fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur; at cum visi sunt adulti, paulum egredi nidis et circum volare sedem illam praecedentes ipsae docent: tum expertas vires libero caelo suaeque

ipsorum fiduciae permittunt.

77 CRUCIBUSQUE the dead body was left hanging on the cross Plaut. mil. 372 scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum. Hor. ep. 1 16 48 Obbar non pasces in cruce corvos. Plin. XXXVI § 107 ut omnium ita defunctorum corpora figeret cruci spectanda simul civibus et feris volucribusque laceranda. A guard was set to watch the corpse Petron. 111 miles. qui cruces asservabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret.

81 LEPOREM Aesch. Ag. 115-124.

FAMULAE IOVIS Hor. c. IV 4 1 ministrum fulminis alitem.

82 HINC from the hare or hind.

CUBILI Verg. g. 1 411.

83 INDE from the nest.

84 AD ILLAM (praedam) QUAM cet. IV 70 n. Hor. s. IV 10 16 illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est.

85 rhythm as in XV 85.

86-106 If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (exod. 12 48) · a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.

86-95 on the extravagant sums spent in building cf. 275. Sall. Cat. 12 § 3 operae pretium est, cum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exaedificatas, visere templa deorum. Nep. Att. 14 § 3 nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam. Cic. fr. or. in Clod. 4 § 3 is me dixit aedificare. Damasippus, convicting Horace of madness s. II 3 308 aedificas. Sen. ep. 89 § 21 quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non villarum vestrarum fastigia immineant, nullum flumen, cuius non ripas aedificia vestra praetexant? ubicumque scatebunt aquarum calentium venae, ibi nova diversoria luxuriae excitabuntur. ubicumque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur, vos protinus fundamenta facietis nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis, maria agetis introrsus. Mart. IX 46 Gellius was always building, busy with door-posts and locks and windows: oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico | unum illud verbum Gellius "aedifico."

AEDIFICATOR a term of reproach Nep. Att. 13 § 1 nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator. Colum. 1 4 § 8 eleganter...aedificet agricola, nec sit tamen aedificator.

86-87 MODO...NUNC...NUNC Ov. m. XI 921 922. tr. I 2

27—30.

87 CAIETAE now Gaeta; said to have been named from the nurse of Aeneas (Aen. VII 2): in Latium, on the sinus Caietanus 40 stadia south of Formiae (Strab. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings). Cic. de imp. Pomp. § 33 portum Caietae celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium. spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart V I 5. X 30 8. Stat. s. I 3 87 88.

SUMMA NUNC TIBURIS ARCE III 192 proni Tiburis arce. Tivoli lies 20 miles (Mart. IV 57 4) N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. Remains of walls and temples are still to be seen. Strabo p. 238 Τίβουρα μέτ, ἢ τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὅν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ ᾿Ανίων, ἀφ' τψους μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθείαν καὶ κατάλση. Burn Rome and Campagna 394—401.

88 PRAENESTINIS IN MONTIBUS III 190 n. Hor. c. III 4 22—24 seu mihi frigidum | Praeneste, seu Tibur supinum, | seu

liquidae placuere Baiae.

ALTA III 269 n. Hor. c. III I 45 46 cur invidendis postibus et

novo | sublime ritu moliar atrium?

89 GRAECIS MARMORIBUS the marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Taenarum and Sparta were celebrated Stat. s. III 1 5 6 nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis | culmina.

LONGE PETITIS MARMORIBUS VII 182 n. XI 175 n. from Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia Stat. s. I 2 148 hic Libycus Phrygiusque silex. ib. 5 34-41. II 2 85-93.

90 FORTUNAE at Praeneste VM. I 3 § 2. Stat. s. I 3 (villa Tiburtina) 79 80 quod ni templa darent alias Tirynthia sortes, | et Praenestinae poterant migrare sorores. Burn 382-7.

HERCULIS AEDEM at Tibur Prop. HI=II 32 3 nam quid Praenesti dubias, o Cynthia, sortes [petis? i.e. the oracle, which gave responses by lot]. ib. 5 curve te in Herculeum deportent

esseda Tibur?

91 SPADO POSIDES Suet. Cl. 28 libertorum praecipue suspexit Posiden spadonem, quem etiam Britannico triumpho inter militares viros hasta pura donavit. Sen. ep. 86 § 7 balnea libertorum. Plin. XXXI § 5 baths built by him at Baiae Posidianae aquae: he must have built a mansion in Rome rivalling the Capitol (nostra, Roman, opposed to Fortuna Praenestina cet.)

92 DUM HABITAT-FREGIT 95. III 10 n.

94 HANC partem relictam.

TURBAVIT = conturbavit VII 129 n.

95 DUM . . . ATTOLLIT 92 n. cf. 88. 1 94 erexit.
ATTOLLIT Aen. 11 185. 111 134. Plin. XXXVI § 30.

96-106 On the proselytising spirit of the Jews see Matt. 23 15. Rom. 10 2. Gal. 4 9 21. 2 Cor. 11 20. Augustus (Suet. 93) specially commended his grandson Gaius, quod Iudaeam praetervehens apud Hierosolyma non supplicasset. Hor. s. I 4 141-3 a strong force of poets will come to my aid, and as we are many more in number, veluti te | Iudaei cogemus in hanc concedere turbam. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5 a Jew, residing at Rome, professed to interpret the wisdom of the Mosaic laws and with three others persuaded Fulvia, a lady of rank who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. The Jews converted the gifts to their own use. On the complaint of Fulvia's husband Tiberius ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Rome. cf. Tac. ann. 11. 85. Suet. Tib. 36. Philo leg. ad Gai. p. 569 M. Multitude of Jews in Rome Cic. p. Flacc. § 69; under Claudius DCass. LX 6 § 6; dispersed over the world acts 2 5-11. bell. 11 16 § 4 p. 121 29 Dind. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης δημος δ μη μοιραν υμετέραν έχων. Strabo in Ios. ant. XIV 7 § 2 τόπον ούκ έστι ραδίως ευρείν τής οίκουμένης, ός ού παραδέδεκται τούτο το φύλον μηδ' επικρατείται υπ' αυτού. Poppaea was a proselyte (Ios. ant. xx 8 § 11 fin. θεοσεβής). DCass. LxvII 14 § 2 A.D 95 many proselytes executed. Caracalla, when a boy of seven, heard (Spartian. 1 § 6) that a playmate ob Iudaicam religionem gravius verberatum. The Herodian family aroused Roman aversion to themselves and the Jews; Egyptian libels, as that of Apion, bloody wars, and resentment against a conquered nation, which professed that its God was supreme, further explain the ignorant prejudices even of a Tacitus.

96 seq. III 14. 296. VI 159 160. 542 seq. (from which passage it would seem that the Jewish worship was most attractive to women, cf. Ov. a. a. I 76. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 5. XX 2 § 4. bell. II 20 § 2. acts 13 50. Io 14. Wetst. on Matt. 13 15). DCass. XXXVII 17 § I φέρει [ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν Ἰουδαίων] καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς άλλους ἀνθρώπους ὅσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, καίπερ ἀλλο-εθνεῖς ὅντες, ἔγλοῦσι. καὶ ἔστι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ᾽ Ρωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο, κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλάκις, αὐξηθὲν δὲ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ἀστε καὶ ἐς παρρησίων τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικῆσαι.

96 METUENTEM SABBATA 101. 105 n. Pers. V 184 recuti-

taque sabbata palles.

SABBATA VI 159 observant ubi festa mero pede sabbata reges. On the observance of the sabbath among the heathen cf. Plut, de superst. 3 p. 166°. Ov. a. a. I 76. 415 416. rem. 219 220. Tibull. I 3 18. Hor. s. I 9 69. Mart. IV 4 7. Suet. Tib. 32. Sen. cited on 105 106. id. ep. 95 § 47 accendere aliquem lucernam sabbatis prohibeamus, quoniam nec lumine di egent et ne homines quidem delectantur fuligine. Ios. c. Ap. II 39 the early Greek philosophers followed Moses...ού μὴν ἀλλά καὶ πλήθεσιν ήδη πολύς ζήλος γέγονεν ἐκ μακροῦ τῆς ἡμετέρας εὐσε-βείας, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὐ πόλις Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ἡτισοῦν οὐδὲ βάρβαρος οὐδὲ ἔν ἔθνος, ἔνθα μὴ τὸ τῆς ἐβδομάδος, ῆν ἀργοῦμεν ἡμεῖς, ἔθος οὐ διαπεφοίτηκε καὶ αὶ νηστεῖαι καὶ λύχνων ἀνακαύσεις καὶ πολλὰ τῶν els βρῶσιν ἡμῦν οὐ νενομισμένων παρατετήρηται.

97 NIL PRAETER NUBES ET CAELI NUMEN ADORANT VI 543-5 arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem, | interpres legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos arboris ac summi fida internuntia caeli. acts 14 15. 17 24. Hekataeus in Ios. c. Ap. I 22 p. 355 49 of the temple αγαλμα δε ούκ έστιν. Luc. II 592-3 dedita sacris | incerti Iudaea dei. Tac. h. v 5 Iudaei mente sola unumque numen intellegunt: profanos, qui deum imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingant: summum illud et aeternum neque imitabile neque interiturum: igitur nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sinunt. ib. 9 when Pompeius entered the temple inde vulgatum nulla intus deum effigie vacuam sedem et inania arcana. Strabo p. 761 Moses taught εν τοῦτο μόνον θεός, τὸ περίεχον ήμας απαντας και γήν και θάλατταν, δ καλουμεν ούρανδν και κόσμον και την των δυτων φύσιν. Aug. civ. Dei IV 31 Varro says that the ancient Romans for more than 170 years worshipt the gods without an image. 'quod si adhuc' inquit 'mansisset, castius di observarentur. Cui sententiae suae testem adhibet'inter cetera etiam gentem Iudaeam. Hekataeus of Abdera in DS.

XL 3 § 4 of Moses άγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατεσκεύασε διά τὸ μὴ νομίζειν άνθρωπόμορφον είναι τὸν θεόν. άλλα τον περιέχοντα την γην ούρανον μόνον είναι θεόν και των όλων κύριον. Philo leg. ad Gai. 44 p. 597 fin. M Caligula to the Jewish embassy υμεις, είπεν, έστε οι θεομισείς, οί θεον μή νομίζοντες είναι με, τον ήδη παρά πασι τοις άλλοις άνωμολογημένον, άλλά τον άκατονόμαστον ύμιν raising his hands to heaven επεφήμιζε πρόσρησιν, ην ούδε ακούειν θεμιτόν, ούχ ότι διερμηνεύειν αυτολεξεί. Cels. in Orig. V 6 πρώτον οθν τών "Τουδαίων θαυμάζειν άξιον, εί τον μέν ουρανόν και τούς έν τώδε άγγελους σέβουσι, but do not worship sun, moon and stars; they worship thunder ib. DCass. XXXVII 17 §§ 2 3 τῶν μὲν άλλων θεών ούδένα τιμώσιν, ένα δέ τινα Ισχυρώς σέβουσιν... οὐδ' ἄγαλμα ουδέν έν αυτοίς ποτε τοις Ίεροσολύμοις Εσχον άρρητον δέ δή καί άειδη αὐτὸν νομίζοντες είναι περισσότατα άνθρώπων θρησκεύουσι. και αὐτῷ νέων τε μέγιστον και περικαλλέστατον, πλήν καθ' όσον άχανής τε και άνώροφος ήν, έξεποίησαν. cf. an inscription Orelli 1502, 1503 CAELO AETERNO. The Caelicolae were a Jewish sect, first spoken of (as perverting Christians to Judaism) in a law of Honorius A.D. 409 cod. Just. 1 9 § 12. Bernays quotes cod. Bezae acts 13 50. 17 4, where σεβόμετοι is rendered caelicolae; adding: in post-biblical Jewish writings the name of God, except in prayers, is scrupulously avoided. of the commonest substitutes is 'heaven' (John 3 27); so 'the kingdom of heaven' = 'the kingdom of God.' The God-fearing proselyte in post-biblical language becomes heaven-fearing. This usage led Iuv. and others to attribute to the Jews the worship of heaven; nubes is a satiric touch, to throw into relief the nebulous nature of such a God of heaven as opposed to the sharply defined outlines of the gods of Greece and Rome (cf. Aristoph. nub. 365-425). The term proves that Iuv. does not intend to charge the Jews with an idolatrous worship of heaven; such a calumny was no longer possible, even for the most malicious, as is shewn by Tacitus' acknowledgement of the purity of the Jewish conception of God. Göser adds 'the god of heaven' Ezra 1 2. 7 12 21 cet. also Matt. 21 25. Lu. 15 18.

98 NEC DISTARE PUTANT HUMANA CARNE SUILLAM VI 160 (of Iudaea) vetus indulget senibus clementia porcis, cf. XV 11—13. 174. Is. 65 4. 66 3 17. Ios. ant. XIV 10 § 12 Dolabella to the Ephesians: the Jews cannot serve in war διά το μήτε δτλα βαστάζειν δύνασθαι μήτε όδοιπορείν αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν σαββάτων μήτε τροφῶν τῶν πατρίων καὶ συνήθων κατ' αὐτοὺς ἐψπορεῖν. id. vita 3 some priests sent to Rome for trial did not forget piety to God, but lived on figs and nuts. Philo in Flacc. 11 fin. p. 531 M Flaccus constrained Jewish women to eat swine's flesh; some were tortured on their refusal-

cf. 2 Marc. 6 18-31. 7 passim. Philo leg. ad Gai. 45 p. 598 M Caligula led the embassy up and down as he inspected buildings in progress, and after giving some orders μέγιστον και σεμνόν έρωτημα ήρωτα δια τι χοιρείων κρεών απέχεσθε; at which witticism the Jews' enemies burst into a roar of laughter. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. hyp. III 24 § 223 Ίουδαίος μέν γάρ...θ αττον αν άποθάνοι ή χοιρείον φάγοι. Namat. I 384 humanis animal [Iudaeus] dissociale cibis. Hence the jests of Cicero (Plut. Cic. 7 § 3), when the freedman Caecilius, a proselyte (ξνοχος τῶ loudat(ειν) desired to accuse Verres: τί Ἰουδαίω πρός χοιρον; (quid homini Iudaeo cum verre?) and of Augustus Macr. II 4 § 11 (borrowed from Diogenes in Ael. v. h. XII 56) mallem Herodis porcus esse quam filius. Plut. quaest. conv. IV 5 (who supposes that the Jews worshipt the swine). He also gives the dietetic reason for the prohibition, the fear of leprosy (cf. Manetho in Ael. n. a. x 16) which is repeated by Tac. h. v 4 sue abstinent memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium. On the refusal to eat with Gentiles Gal. 2 2 seq. Luke 15 2. Hermas sim. 8 9 μετά τῶν ἐθνῶν συνζην.

99 ET PRAEPUTIA PONUNT VI 238. Here the father only abstains from swine's flesh, as a proselyte of the gate, the son is circumcised also, as a proselyte of righteousness. Hor. s. I o 70 curtis Iudaeis. Strabo p. 761°. 824b (Egyptians and Jews). Tac. h. v 5 circumcidere genitalia instituere, ut diversitate noscantur: transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere (ver. 100) deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere. Suet. Dom. 12 Iudaicus fiscus acerbissime actus est; ad quem deferebantur, qui vel inprofessi Iudaicam agerent vitam, vel dissimulata origine inposita genti tributa non pependissent. interfuisse me adulescentulum memenii, cum a procuratore frequentissimoque consilio inspiceretur nonagenarius senex, an circumsectus esset. Mart. VII 30 5 recutitorum... Iudaeorum. 82 5 verpus. Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Iews, on condition that he would be circumcised Ios. bell. II 17 § 10. Petron. 102 circumcide nos, ut Iudaei videamur. Namat. 1 387 388 reddimus obscenae convicia debita genti, | quae genitale caput propudiosa metit. Before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132-135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision Spartian. 14 § 2; a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes dig. XLVIII 8 11 pr. novell. Iust. 142 1. The Egyptians were also circumcised Hdt II 36 § 3. 37 § 2 Bähr. 104 § 2 Bähr μοῦνοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Κόλχοι και Αίγυπτιοι και Αίθιοπες περιτάμνονται απ' αρχής τα αίδοια. § 3 Φοίνικες δε καί Σύριοι οί εν τη Παλαιστίνη [i.e. the Israelites] και αυτοί ομολογέουσι παρ' Δίγυπτίων μεμαθηκέναι

κ.τ.λ. §§ 4.5. Concealment of circumcision 1 Cor. 7 18. 2

Macc. 1 16. Dioscor. 1 10. Cels. VII 25.

100 CONTEMNERE Plin. XIII § 46 gens contumelia numinum insignis. Tac. h. v 5 pessimus quisque spretis religionibus patriis tributa (the fixed temple dues) et stipes (occasional alms) illuc congerebant: unde auctae Iudaeorum res. In an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added (Ios. ant. XIX 5 § 3) ols kal abrois hon viv παραγγέλλω μου ταύτη τη φιλανθρωπία έπιεικέστερον χρήσθαι καί μη τάς των άλλων έθνων δεισιδαιμονίας έξουδενίζει»,

τούς ίδίους δε νόμους φυλάσσειν.

101 EDISCUNT VI 544 interpres legum Solymarum. Ios. ant. XX 11 § 2 p. 285 21 Bekker μόνοις δε σοφίαν μαρτυρούσι, τοις τὰ νόμιμα σαφώς ἐπισταμένοις καὶ τὴν τῶν ἱερῶν γραμμάτων δύναμιν έρμηνευσαι δυναμένοις. Ios. c. Ap. II 18 'let a man ask any of us the laws, he will tell them more easily than his own name. Therefore learning them off (expardavortes) from the very first perception, we have them as it were imprinted on the soul, and transgressors are few.' At the age of 14 (vita 2) Iosephus was an interpreter of the law. Philo leg. ad Gai. 16 II 562 M 'taught so to say from their very swaddling-clothes to believe in one God the Father and Maker of the world.' Mark 3 22. acts 6 11 14. 15 21. 2 Cor. 3 14 15.

SERVANT Rom. 2 17. cf. Ios. c. Ap. 12 μάλιστα δὲ πάντων περί παιδοτροφίαν φιλοκαλούντες και τό φυλάττειν τους νόμους καί την κατά τούτους παραδεδομένην εύσέβειαν έργον άναγκαιότατον παντός του βίου πεποιημένοι. ib. 8 a description of the O. T.; Jewish reverence for the law; readiness to brave all tortures and take death joyfully rather than to transgress it. What Greek would suffer the least hurt to save his whole literature? id. ant. XIV 4 § 3 when Jerusalem was stormed by Pompeius B. C. 63, the priests served in the order of their course even while men were being slain in the temple; a fact, attested by Livy, which proves την ύπερβολην ής έχομεν περί τον θεον εύσεβείας και την φυλακήν των νόμων. ib. XVIII 8 8 2 3 refusal of the Jews to admit Caligula into the temple. Philo in Eus. p. e. VIII 6 § 9 p. 357b not a word of Moses' law has been changed for more than 2000 years, all kar uppidkes αὐτοὺς (the Jews) ἀποθανείν ὑπομείναι θᾶττον ή τοίς έκείνου νόμοις και έθεσιν έναντία πεισθήναι. Ios. bell. II 10 § 5 Petronius wrote to Caligula, that, unless he wished to lose land and people, δέοι φυλάττειν αὐτούς τὸν νόμον. ib. 14 § 5 tumult occasioned by an affront to the law,—the sacrifice of some birds at the entrance of a synagogue on the sabbath. id. c. Ap. I 30 the reward of obedience to the law

not gold or silver nor a crown of parsley or olive, but the assured hope that τοις τους νόμους διαφυλάξασι, and who die readily if need be in their behalf, God gives a new birth and better life. This I should not venture to say, if experience had not proved to all that many of our people often ere now chose bravely to endure all things, that they might not say a

single word against the law.

METUUNT 96 n. Ov. m. 1 323 (non) illa metuentior ulla deorum. CIL v i n. 88 Avr · SOTER · ET · Avr · STEPHANVS · AVRELIAE · SOTERIAE · MATRI · PIENTISSIMAE · RELIGIONI · (1. -IS) IVDAICAE • METVENTI • F • P. 2 kings 17 mixt population settled by Esarhaddon in Samaria 27 'feared not the Lord,' who sent lions among them; a priest was sent for 28, who 'taught them how they should fear the Lord' cf. 32. 33 'they feared the Lord and served their own gods.' 36. 39. 41. In the psalms, after the house of Israel, the house of Aaron, the Levites, i. e. all the classes of Israelites proper, there are mentioned, always in the last place, those 'that fear the Lord,' i.e. gentile converts 115 11. 118 4. 135 20. cf. Esth. 9 27. Is. 56 6. acts 16 14 Lydia σεβομένη του θεόν. σεβόμενοι alone, distinguished from Jews 13 43. 17 4 and 17. Another term is found in St Paul's speech at Antioch (acts 13 16) aropes Ispanλίται και οι φοβούμενοι τον θεόν, and with a more precise indication of different descent, 26 vlol yévovs 'A Bpadu kal ol έν ύμεν φοβούμενοι τον θεον where έν ύμεν represents the hebr. betochechem of exod. 12 49 'the stranger that sojourneth among you.' levit. 16 29. 17 12. 18 26. cf. εὐλαβεῖι acts 2 5. 8 2 (from BERNAYS).

102 ARCANO XV 141.

VOLUMINE MOYSES DS. XXXIV I § 3 Antiochus Epiphanes found in the temple a bearded statue, seated on an ass and holding a book; this he supposed to be the statue of Moses, the founder of the misanthropic institution of the Jews. § 4 accordingly he killed a swine and poured the blood on the statue and altar; dressed the meat and προσέταξε τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τούτων ζωμφο τὰς ἰερὰς αὐτῶν βίβλους καὶ περιεχούσας τὰ μισό:

ξενα νόμιμα καταρράναι.

103 104 Tac. h. v 5 apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati epulis, discreti cubilibus. Petron. fr. 37 Bucheler Iudaeus, licet et porcinum numen adoret [like the father here 99] et caeli summas advocet auriculas [97], | ni tamen et ferro succiderit inguinis oram [as the son does but not the father 99], exemptus populo [103 104] Graia migrabit ab urbe et non iciuna sabbata lege premet (tremet Bücheler).

MONSTRARE VIAS Diphil. parasit. in Ath. p. 238 άγγοεις έν ταις άραις | δ τι έστιν, εί τις μή φράσει όρθως όδόν. Cic. off. III § 54 erranti viam non monstrare, quad Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est. Enn. ib. 1 § 51 homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam. Sen. ep. 95 § 51 magna scilicat laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. praecipiemus, ut... erranti viam monstret?

EADEM NISI SACRA COLENTI Esth. 3 8. 3 Macc. πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη δυσμένεια. Acts 10 28. 1 Thess. 2 15. XXXI I § I the friends of Antiochus Sidetes urged him to extirpate the Jews: μόνους γαρ απάντων έθνων ακοινωνήτους είναι της πρός άλλο έθνος έπιμιξίας και πολεμίους ύπολαμβάνειν πάντας. § 2 συστησαμένους δε το των Ίουδαίων έθνος παραδόσιμον ποιήσαι το μίσος το πρός τους άνθρώπους διά τούτο δὲ καὶ νόμιμα παντελώς ἐξηλλαγμένα καταδείξαι. τὸ μηδενὶ ἄλλφ ἔθνει τραπέζης κοινωνεῖν μηδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν. cf. § 3 Μωϊσέως... νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισάνθρωπακαί παράνομα έθη τοις Toudalors. Lysimachus in Ios. c. Ap. 1 34 says that Moses charged the Jews μήτε ἀνθρώπων τινί εύνοήσειν μήτε άριστα συμβουλεύσειν, άλλα τα χείρονα. θεών τε ναούς και βωμούς, οίς αν περιτύχωσιν, άνατρέπειν. ib. II 10 Apion affirmed that the Jews swore by God the maker of heaven and earth and sea, μηδενί εὐνοήσειν άλλοφυλω. μάλιστα δὲ Ελλησιν. Iosephus replies that many Greeks have become proselytes, some of whom have relapsed into heathenism; yet none of these had heard of such an oath. ib. 7 Apion declared that the Jews yearly fattened a Greek for sacrifice, ate a part of him, swearing hostility to the Greeks. ib. 14 the law enjoins universal philanthropy; Apollonius reviles us as atheists and misanthropists. See passages preaching hatred from Rabbinical writers in Wetstein, Lightfoot, Paulus on Matt. 5 43. Ios. c. Ap. II 41 of our laws I need say no more: they have been seen οὐκ ἀσέβειαν μέν, εὐσέβειαν δ' ἀληθεστάτην διδάσκοντες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ μισανθρωπίαν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ὅντων κοινωνίαν παρακαλούντες. Tac. h. V 4 Moyses quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus contrariosque ceteris mortalibus indidit. profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessum apud illos, quae nobis incesta. Arr. Epikt. I 22 § 4 αυτή ἐστὶν ἡ Ἰουδαίων και Σύρων και Αίγυπτίων και 'Ρωμαίων μάχη' ού περί τοῦ ότι τὸ δσιον πάντων προτιμητέον και έν παντί μεταδιωκτέον, άλλα πότερον έστιν δσιον τούτο, το χοιρείου φαγείν, ή ανόσιον. Synes. ep. 4 Ίουδαίοι, γένος ξκοπονδον και εύσεβείν άναπεπεισμένον ην ότι πλείστους ανδρας Έλληνας αποθανείν, αίτιοι γένωνται.

104 Quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos ca

the surprise of the woman of Samaria Jo. 49, where see Wetst. Lightf.

105 106 CUI SEPTIMA QUAEQUE FUIT LUX IGNAVA VI 15Q. Aug. civ. Dei VI II hic [Seneca] inter alias civilis theologiae superstitiones reprehendit etiam sacramenta Iudaeorum et maxime sabbata, inutiliter eos facere adfirmans, quod per illos singulos septem interpositos dies septimam ferme partem aetatis suae perdant vacando et multa in tempore urgentia non agendo laedantur ... *de illis sane Iudaeis cum* loqueretur, ait 'cum interim usque eo sceleratissimae gentis consuetudo convaluit, ut per omnes iam terras recepta sit; victi victoribus leges dederunt.' Namatian. I 391 septima qua eque dies turpi damnata veterno. ib. 389 frigida sabbata. Agatharchides fr. 19 Didot (in Ios. c. Ap. 1 22 fin.) αργείν είθισμένοι δι έβδόμης ήμέρας, καὶ μηδέ τὰ ὅπλα βαστάζειν έν τοις ειρημένοις χρόνοις μήτε γεωργίας απτεσθαι μήτε άλλης έπιμελείσθαι λειτουργίας μηδεμιάς, άλλ' έν τοις λεροίς έκτετακότες τάς χείρας εύχεσθαι μέχρι της έσπέρας. Tac. h. v 4 septimo die otium placuisse ferunt, quia is finem laborum tulerit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum. Suet. Aug. 76 Augustus writes ne Iudaeus quidem, mi Tiberi, tam diligenter sabbatis ieiunium servat, quam ego hodie Plut. de superst. 7 p. 169° 'Ιουδαΐοι σαββάτων δντων εν άγναπτοις καθεζόμενοι των πολεμίων κλίμακας προστιθέντων και τα τείχη καταλαμβανόντων ούκ ανέστησαν αλλ' ξμειναν ώσπερ έν σαγήνη μιά τή δεισιδαιμονία συνδεδεμένοι. Ios. ant. XIV 4 § 2 fin. 3 pr. Pompeius observing that the Jews would repel an attack on the sabbath, but not assault his works, devoted that day to labour at the mound and towers. The Romans and others in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats (Ios. ant. XIV 10 §§ 12. 20. 21. 23. 25). Augustus excused them from appearing to bail on the sabbath or on the preparation from 3 p.m. (ib. xvi 6 § 2). He also allowed them to receive congiaria on the Sunday, if the distribution fell on a sabbath Philo leg. ad Gai. 23 p. 569 M. Synes. ep. 4 p. 161-2 a Jewish pilot dropt the helm during a storm at the beginning of the sabbath: his life was threatened, but he played the resolute Maccabee, until at midnight, seeing that it was a matter of life and death, he held himself discharged from the law.

106 PARTEM VITAE NON ATTIGIT ULLAM Ios. c. Ap. II 2 fin. το μέν γὰρ σάββατον κατὰ τὴν Ίουδαίαν διάλεκτον ἀνάπαυσίς έστιν ἀπὸ παντὸς έργου. Synes. ep. 4 p. 162 fin. on the sabbath οὐδεν l θὲ μις ἐστὶν ἐνεργὸν ἔχειν τὴν χεῖρα, ἀλλὰ τιμώντες διαφερόντως αὐτὴν ἄγουσιν ἀπραξίαν.

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107—255 to other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly they stint themselves and their household and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbour's estate (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, attempts that father's life? (209—255).

107 SPONTE TAMEN IUVENES IMITANTUR CETERA Sen. n.

q. III 30 § 8 etiam sine magistro vitia discuntur.

108 on the want of caesura cf. x 358 n.

QUOQUE even against their will.

AVARITIAM Hor. a. p. 164. Pers. VI 22.

109 FALLIT ENIM VITIUM SPECIE VIRTUTIS ET UMBRA 112. Liv. XXII 12 § 12 vicina virtutibus vitia. Sen. ep. 45 § 7 vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt. ib. 120 § 8. sunt...ut scis, virtutibus vitia confinia et perditis quoque ac turpibus recti similitudo est. sic mentitur prodigus liberalem.

110 II 8 seq. TRISTE HABITU VOLTUQUE ET VESTE SEVERUM hence Prudent. psychom. 551—6 of Avaritia torvam faciem furialiaque arma | exuit inque habitum sese transformat honestum. | fit virtus specie vultuque et voce severa; | quam memorant frugi, parce cui vivere cordi est cet.

111 FRUGI Hor. s. 1 3 49 parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur.

112 PARCUS Hor. ep. II 2 194 quantum discordet parcus avaro. Quintil. III 7 § 25 quia sit quaedam virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas, utendum proxima derivatione verborum, ut... pro avaro parcum vocemus. Tac. h. I 3, falsis nominibus ...parsimoniam pro avaritia...appellat.

RERUM TUTELA SUARUM Hor. ep. I I 103 rerum tutela

mearum | cum sis.

113 CERTA MAGIS cet. Ov. m. IX 190 pomaque ab insomni concustodita dracone. Phaedr. IV 20 3 4 a fox, digging its burrow, pervenit ad draconis speluncam intimam, | custodiebat qui thesauros abditos. He asked, what prize has tempted you 10 ut careas somno et aevum in tenebris exigas? Mart. XII 53 3—5 largiris nihil incubasque gazae, | ut magnus draco, quem canunt poëtae | custodem Scythici fuisse luci.

114 HESPERIDUM SERPENS V 152 n. first named in Hes. th. 333—335 and in the Heraklea of Panyasis fr. 11 Heyne Aen. IV

exc. 4. Varro Menipp. Meleagr. fr. 7 Buch. adde hydram Lernacam et draconem Hesperidum: quot bestiae fuerunt immanes. Prop. III=II 24 26 et tibi ab Hesperio mala dracone ferat.

PONTICUS I 7 n. the guard of the golden fleece among the

Colchi in Pontus Ov. m. VII 149 seq.

ADDR QUOD XV 47.

114 115 HUNC, DE QUO LOQUOR Cic. fin. III § 70 huic dis-

ciplinae, de qua loquor.

115 seq. III 146 seq. Hor. ep. I 1 43 seq. 52 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum. deinde totus populus in alia discors in hoc convenit. hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc dis velut rerum humanarum maximum, cum grati videri volunt, consecrant cet.

115 ADQUIRENDI 125. Quintil. XII 7 § 10 iustior adquirendi ratio... facultatem aliter adquirendi. I 12 § 17 dicant sine his in

foro multi et adquirant.

116 QUIPPE yes, these are the workmen who see their fortune

FABRIS dat.

117 SED but, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118 INCUDE ADSIDUA Cic. de or. II § 162 his potius tradam assiduis uno opere eamdem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, qui omnis tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa ut nutrices infantibus pueris in os inserant. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 26 uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, eamdem incudem diu noctuque tundendo maritum testari compellit.

119 ET PATER the father also, as well as the people (115), admires the avaricious. Sen. ep. 94 § 54 ideo in singulis vitia

populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit.

ANIMI FELICES Verg. g. 1 277 Forbiger felices operum. Aen. IV 529 infelix animi.

AVAROS on the avarice of old age Cic. Cat. mai. §§ 65 66.

120 NULLA EXEMPLA BEATI PAUPERIS ESSE PUTAT looking on it as a contradictio in adiecto I 39 n. 140 n. pauperis is subst. VIII 49 n.

121 IUVENES sons 23.

122 INCUMBERE VIII 76.

SECTAE Plin. pan. 45 § 4 quae tibi secta vitae, quod hominum genus placeat. ib. 85 § 7 praecipuum est principis opus amicos parare. placeat tibi semper haec secta.

123 ELEMENTA alphabet cf. Hor. ep. 1 1 27. PROTINUS III 140.

124 SORDES I 140 n. petty savings.

125 MOX in time, as the pupil advances.

126 CASTIGAT pinches.

MODIO INIQUO Liv. V 48 § 9 pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua. Pers. I 130 fregerit heminas Arreti aedilis iniquas, of short measure; it is characteristic of the miser Theophrast. char. 30=26 τῷ ἀκολούθῳ μεῖζον φορτίον ἐπιθεῖναι ἢ δύναται φέρειν καὶ ἐλάχιστα ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἄλλων παρέχειν... Φειδωνίψ μέτρω τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκρουσμένω μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σφόδρα ἀποψῶν. The slaves had a certain allowance (demensum) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar and wine by the month (menstrua cibaria) or by the day (diaria) Hor. ep. 1 14 40 Obbar. s. I 5 68 Heind.

127 for he can never bring himself (SUSTINET XV 88 n. Ov. m. VI 367 368 nec dicere sustinet ultra | verba minora dea) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps

some for next day.

129 SERVARE Mart. I 103 7 deque decem plures semper servantur olivae. III 58 42—44 nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa. | vescuntur omnes ebrioque non novit | satur minister invidere convivae. X 48 17 18 pullus ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes | addetur. Spartian. Did. Iulian. 3 § 9 Iulianus tantae parsimoniae fuisse perhibetur, ut per triduum porcellum, per triduum leporem divideret, si quis ei forte misisset, saepe autem nulla existente religione holeribus leguminibusque contentus sine carne cenaverit.

MINUTAL Mart. XI 31 II 12 hinc exit varium coco minutal, | ut lentem positum fabamque credas; a mincemeat variously compounded, e.g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek and coriander Apic. IV 2.

130 SEPTEMBRI when the pestilential south winds prevailed

IV 56 n.

DIFFERRE IN TEMPORA CENAE ALTERIUS Theophr. char. 30 = 26 συναγόντων παρ' αὐτῷ ἀποθεῦναι τῶν αὐτῷ δεδομένων ξύλων

και φακών και όξους και άλών και έλαίου τοῦ είς τον λύχνον.

131 CONCHEM AESTIVI CUM PARTE LACERTI Mart. VII 78 cum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti et, bene si cenas, conchis inuncta tibi: sumen aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos mittis: habes nec cor, Papile, nec genium.

CONCHEM III 293 n. Fronto p. 69 Naber (cl. Madvig advers.

II 614) panis tantulum cum conchi.
AESTIVI when they will not keep.

LACERTI a sea-fish of which there were several kinds Plin. XXXII § 149. Mart. XI 27 3 vel duo frusta rogat cybii tenuemve

lacertum. ib. 52 7. XII 19. X 48 II secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos. Stat. s. IV 2 13 (quales libelli) Byzantiacos olent lacertos, stale fish wrapt in paper; in all these passages it forms

a part of a frugal meal.

132 seq. Theophr. char. 30 = 26 τὰ δὲ καταλειπόμενα ἀπὸ της τραπέζης ημισέα των ραφανίδων άπογράφεσθαι, ίνα οί διακονούντες παίδες μη λάβωσι. Arist. ran. 984-8 nowadays every Athenian on coming home bawls to his slaves the the κεφαλήν ἀπεδήδοκεν της μαινίδος; το τρύβλιον το πρύσινον τέθνηκέ μοι | ποῦ τὸ σκόροδον τὸ χθιζινόν; | τίς τῆς έλάας παρέτραγεν; Plaut. Pers. 267-8 nam id demum lepidumst triparcos vetulos avidos aridos bene admordere, qui salinum servo obsignant cum sale. Cic. de or. II § 248 jest of Nero on a thievish slave: solum esse, cui domo nikil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, which holds, in another sense, of a good slave. Cic. fam. XVI 26 § 2 sicut olim matrem nostram facere memini, quae lagonas etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquae fuisse, quae furtim essent exsiccatae. Plin. XXXIII § 26 nunc cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina... aliter apud antiquos omnem victum in promiscuo habebant nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus erat. § 27 nunc rapiendae comparantur epulae pariterque qui rapiant eas et clavis quoque ipsas signasse non est satis. gravatis somno aut morientibus 🕟 anuli detrahuntur. Quintil. VI 3 § 90 Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postera die adpositi essent, 'festinemus, alii subcenant' inquit. Mart. IX 88 7 nunc signat meus anulus lagonam. Tac. ann. II 2 fin. with Lips. excurs. inridebantur...vilissima utensilium anulo clausa. cf. Hor. II 4 79 (pilferings of slaves).

SILURO IV 33 n.

133 FILA PORRI Mart. XIII 18 I fila Tarentini graviter re-delentia porri.

SECTIVI PORRI III 293 n. Arnob. VII 16 fin. puleium por-

rumque sectivum.

134 ALIQUIS DE PONTE a beggar. IV 116 n. V 8 n. Ov. Ibis 415 416 qualis erat nec non fortuna binominis Iri, | quique tenent pontem. Mart. XII 32 23—25 quid quaeris aedes vilicosque derides, | habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis? | haec sarcinarum pompa convenit ponti. On de cf. Hand Tursell. II 201.

NEGABIT Hor. ep. 1 7 63 64 where Volteius Mena the crier has declined the invitation of Philippus 'neget ille mihi?' negat improbus et te | neglegit aut horret.

185 seq. x 12 n. Hor. s. 1 1 41—116. п 3 82—175. VM.

1X 4 pr.

QUO DIVITIAS? VIII 9 n.

136 FUROR. I 92 n. Mart. 11 80 hostem cum fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit. | hoc rogo, non furor est, ne moriare, mori? Hor. s. II 3 107—110 delirus et amens | undique dicatur merito. qui discrepat istis | qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti | compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum?

138 SACCULUS XI 27 n. Paull. sent. II 12 § 5 si sacculum

vel argentum signatum deposuero.

139 Hor. c. III 16 17 18 crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam | maiorumque fames. Sen. ben. II 27 § 3 numquam enim improbae spei quod datur satis est, eo maiora cupimus, quo maiora venerunt, multoque concitatior est avaritia in magnarum opum congestu conlocata.

CRESCIT...CREVIT I 15 n. my note on Beda IV 19 (serpentine verses, the beginning of each hexameter being the same as

the end of the pentameter).

140 ERGO since the more you have the more you covet.

PARATUR III 224 domus. In this sense partus is in use the

participle.

141 RUS NON SUFFICIT UNUM Hor. c. II 18 23—28. s. II 6 89. Teles in Stob. fl. XCVII 3I p. 216 4 the slave desires to be free: 'if I have that' says he 'I have all.' He is set free, straightway he desires to acquire a slave. The slave is gotten, straightway he is eager to acquire yet another; 'for' says he 'one swallow does not make a spring:' then two, then a field also, then to become an Athenian, then to obtain office, then to reign, then like Alexander to become immortal; but if he should obtain this too, he will, I think, desire to become Zeus.

142 143 on the latifundia cf. 159 n.

MAIORQUE VIDETUR ET MELIOR VICINA SEGES Ov. 2. 2. 1 349 350 fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet.

145 seq. Sen. ep. 90 § 39 licet agros agris adiciat, vicinum

vel pretio pellens aeris vel iniuria (151).

146 MACRI LASSOQUE FAMELICA COLLO starved and hard worked, such as will make a thorough clearance cf. cod. XI 60 2. There was a law of the Twelve Tables de pastu pecoris, under which such injuries as are here described were punished. Ulp. dig. XIX 5 14 § 3. Plin. XVIII § 12 frugem quidem aratro quaesitam furtim noctu pavisse ac secuisse puberi XII tabulis capital erat, suspensumque Cereri necari iubebant gravius quam in homicidio convictum, inpubem praetoris arbitratu verberari noxianque duplionemot decerni.

147 HUIUS domini.

MITTENTUR Plut. de superst. 10 p. 170° θηρίου έχων τώς καρποῦς ἐφήσει και λυμανεῖται τὴν ὁπώραν.

. 148 149 SAEVOS IN VENTRES ravenous Hor. s. II 8 5 iratum ventrem.

149 Holyday 'Thou'dst think hooks made a spoil so main.'

151 Hesiod op. 346 πημα κακὸς γείτων κ.τ.λ.

152 SERMONES X 88. Hor. s. II 1 94 das aliquid famae?

153 I 48. XIII 92—105. Hor. s. I I 65—7 sordidus ac dives, populi contemnere voces | sic solitus, 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo | ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.' Pompon. prostib. in Non. 18 15 (fr. 153 R) ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam.

INQUIT III 143 n. Cic. Verr. V § 148.

TUNICAM 'pod,' so often in Pliny tunicae porri, tunicis crassioribus faba, cet. Stat. s. IV 9 30 bulborum tunicae. so χιτών.

MIHI MALO Petr. 50 ego malo mihi vitrea.

LUPINI Hor. ep. I 7 23 nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis. Lucian cited v 7 n.

156 seq. SCILICET no doubt! II 122.

ET MORBIS ET DEBILITATE CAREBIS Hor. ep. 1 2 44—49 Obbar non domus et fundus, non aeris acervus et auri, aegroto domini deduxit corpore febres, non animo curas. id. s. 1 1

8o---91.

159 SI TANTUM CULTI SOLUS POSSEDERIS AGRI IX 54—60. XI 78 n. Sen. de ira I 21 § 2 of avarice provinciarum nominibus agros colit et sub singulis vilicis latiores habet fines quam quos consules sortiebantur. id. ben. VII 10 § 5. ep. 89 § 20 quousque fines possessionum propagabitis? ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. quousque arationes vestras porrigetis ne provinciarum quidem satione contenti circumscribere praediorum modum? sit fundus, quodaliquando imperium vocabatur. ib. 90 § 39 licet in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem. The agricultural writers (Varro II pr. § 4. Colum. 1 pr. § 20. cf. Liv. VI 12 § 5) clearly shew the consequences to agriculture of these domains, grass for corn, slave labour for free.

160 SUB TATIO Ov. medicam. fac. 11 antiquae Tatio sub rege Sabinae. id. a. a. III 118.

POPULUS ROMANUS ARABAT VIII 265 n.

161 seq. XI 77-89 n. VM. IV 4.

162 afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two iugera a head.

MOLOSSOS XII 108 n.

163 VIX IUGERA BINA DABANTUR this was the measure

allotted to each colonist. Varr. r. r. 1 10 § 2 bina iugera, quae a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritim: quae quod heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt. Plin. XVIII § 7 bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant, nullique maiorem modum adtribuit [Romulus]. quo servorum paulo ante principis Neronis contento huius spatii viridiariis? Colum. I pr. § 13 Cincinnatus returned from his dictatorship ad eosdem iuvencos et quattuor iugerum avitum herediolum. Mommesen and Huschke assume that though the sums in the Servian census are given in money they represent land, 5000 asses to the iugerum; if so, the fifth class had bina iugera. iugerum is a rectangle 240 ft. x 120.

164 MERCES HAEC SANGUINIS I 42.

165 on the rhythm cf. X1 68 n.

166 CURTA FIDES a breach of faith on the part of their

thankless country.

167 TURBAMQUE CASAE Ov. m. VI 199 200 non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum, | Latonae turbam. Atreus says to Thyestes Sen. Th. 979 ora quae exoptas, dabo, | totumque turba iam sua implebo patrem. Mart. XII 87 23 dum neglegentem ducit ad pedes vernam, | qui solus inopi restat et facit turbam.

168 UNUS Plin XXXIII § 26 aliter apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in

promiscuo habebant.

169 VERNULA X 117. cf. V 105 of a fish. How great indulgence was allowed to these slaves born in the house appears from V 74 n. IX 61. Sen. const. sap. 4 § 3. Stat. s. II I.

DOMINI dig. XXVIII 2 11 etiam vivo patre quodammodo domini existimantur. Plaut. capt. pr. 18. Tac. d. 29 coram

infante domino.

171 AMPLIOR as for grown men, after a hard day's work.

pultibus XI 58. 109 n. Plin. XVIII § 83 pulte autem, non pane, vixisse long o tempore Romanos manifestum, quoniam inde et pulmentaria hodieque dicuntur. § 84 et hodie sacra prisca [luv. XVI 39] aique natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur, videturque tam puls ignota Graeciae fuisse, quam Italiae polenta (of barley). cl. § 62 populum Romanum farre tantum e frumento ccc annis usum Verrius tradit. Afterwards it was chiefly used in sacrifices (farre pio). Hence as this porridge was a national dish of the Romans, pultiphagus barbarus (most. 828) and pultiphagonides (Poen. prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to Romanus. The puls was made of spelt (far) Plin. l. c.

GRANDES FUMABANT PULTIBUS OLLAE Non. p. 543 AULA, quam nos ollam dicimus, est capacissimum vas...Varro geronto-didascalo [fr. 10 B] sed simul manibus trahere lanam, nec non

simul oculis observare ollam pultis, ne aduratur. Mart. XIII 8 (lemma far) imbue plebeias Clusinis pultibus ollas.

172 NUNC MODUS HIC AGRI NOSTRO NON SUFFICIT HORTO 163 n. VM. IV 4 § 7 aeque magna latifundia L. Quinti Cincinnati fuerunt, septem enim iugera agri possedit, ex eisque tria... amisit...et tamen ei quattuor iugera aranti non solum dignitas patris familiae constitit, sed etiam dictatura delata est. anguste se habitare nunc putat cuius domus tantum patet quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt.

HORTO I 75 n.

173 INDE from avarice. Claud. laud. Stil. II III calls avarice scelerum matrem.

VENENA cf. 220-4. 248-255. VIII 17 n.

174 GRASSATUR III 305 n. interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem. Quintil. XII I § 39 si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit.

175 VITIUM vice mixes poison and plays the assassin II 34 35 nonne igitur iure ac merito vitia ultima fictos | contemnunt Scauros et castigata remordent? I 74 probitas laudatur et alget. So XIII 23—25 the thief is co-ordinated with a number of vices.

177 seq. Prop. IV=III 13 48—50 aurum omnes victa iam pietate colunt. | auro pulsa fides, auro venalia iura: | aurum lex

sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.

180 MARSUS III 160 n. Strabo p. 241 'above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small it is true, yet very brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour.'

HERNICUS in Latium but not of the Latin stock Strabo p. 228; in their war against Rome B.C. 306 they did not justify their high reputation Liv. IX 43 § 5 Hernicum bellum nequaguam pro praesenti terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit. but see Sil. IV 226—7 quosque in praegelidis duratos Hernica rivis | mittebant saxa.

180, 181 MARSUS VESTINUS ['Enn. ann. 280 Marsa manus

Peligna cohors Vestina virum vis.' H. A. J. M.]

VESTINUS Sil. VIII 515—6 haud ullo levior bellis Vestina iuventus | agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum. The most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, they occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and Apennines, separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus.

PANEM Hor. s. II 2 17 18 cum sale panis | latrantem stomachum bene leniet. Sen. ep. 25 § 4 panem et aquam natura desiderat. nemo ad hace pauper est. ARATRO XI 80 n.

182—4 VI 10. XIII 57 n. Verg. g. 1 7 8 Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus | Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista. Ov. f. 1675—6 consortes operis, per quas correcta vetustas | quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo. Zenob. II 40 (paroem. Gott. I p. 42) αλις δρυός τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἰ ἀνθρωποι βαλάνοις δρυὸς τρεφόμενοι, ὕστερον εὐρεθεῖσι τῆς Δήμητρος καρποῖς ἐχρήσαντο.

182 Voigt shews that far yields in Italy more than four times as much as wheat, and that the produce of one ingerum

was abundantly sufficient to sustain of grown people.

185 FECISSE VOLET VI 456 liceat fecisse. XI 202 decet adsedisse. Pers. 191 volet incurvasse.

186 XI 146 n.

PERONE Pers. V 102 peronatus arator. Aen. VII 600 crudus tegit altera [vestigia] pero. rusticum calceamenti genus Serv. ad l. Cato (in Fest. p. 142 M) attributes the use of them to the old Romans.

SUMMOVET EUROS Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 2 corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri vult.

187 INVERSIS hair inwards.

188 QUAECUMQUE EST whatever it may be, I know not. Aen. V 83 nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim.

PURPURA IV 31 n. XI 155 n. Tibull. II 4 27—32 o pereat, quicumque legit viridesque smaragdos | et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem. | hic dat avaritiae causas et Coa puellis | vestis et e rubro lucida concha mari. | haec fecere malas: hinc clavim ianua sensit | et coepit custos liminis esse canis.

189 HAEC ILLI VETERES PRAECEPTA MINORIBUS dabant

XI 5 n.

MINORIBUS I 148. II 146. VIII 234.

190 POST FINEM AUTUMNI Cic. parad. procem. § 5 accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum, lucubratum his iam contractioribus noctibus: quoniam illud maiorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit.

MEDIA DE NOCTE Gesner 'de cum nominibus temporis significat id tempus nondum plane effluxisse.' Pompon. Bonon. asina in Non. 514 3 (13 R) exsilui de nocte ad molam fullonis

festinatim.

SUPINUM Hor. s. I 5 19 stertitque supinus.

191 CERAS 20 n.

192 193 RUBRAS MAIORUM LEGES the first words of the law were written with vermilion (minium): hence rubrica for 'law' Pers. v 90. Quint. XII 3 § 11 alii se ad album [=ius practorium] ac rubricas [=ius civile] transtulerunt.

193 VITEM I 58 n. III 132 n. VIII 247 n. Plin. XIV § 19 quid quod inserta castris summam rerum imperiumque continet centurionum in manu vitis et opimo praemio tardos ordines ad lentas perducit aquilas, atque etiam in delictis poenam ipsam honorat? Mart. x 26 1 2 Vare, Paraetonias Latia modo vite per urbes | nobilis et centum dux memorande viris. Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, Spartian. 10 § 6 nulli vitem nisi robusto et bonae famae daret, nec tribunum nisi plena barba faceret. Such rigour however was rare. Ov. a. a. III 527 dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. In the imperial time young men, who served in the hope of promotion, entered no longer as tribuni militum, but as centurions Suet. gr. 24 M. Valerius Probus, Berytius, diu centuriatum petiit, donec taedio ad studia se contulit.

LIBELLO frequent in Tac. Plin. cet. 'a memorial,' whether a petition or a denunciation (whence our libel). Part of the functions of the magister libellorum (or a libellis) corresponded to that of a master of requests. The candidates are called petitores

militiae, i.e. m. equestris.

194 CAPUT INTACTUM BUXO NARESQUE PILOSAS II 11 12 hispida membra quiden et durae per bracchia setae | promittunt atrocem animum. VIII 114 n. XVI 14 n. 17 n. Pers. III 77 hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum. Fronto complains ad Ver. II 1 p. 128 Naber equi incuria horridi, equites volsi: raro bracchium aut crus militum hirsutum. Amm. XVII 11 § 1 the professors of flattery in the suite of Constantius mocked Iulian talia sine modo strepentes insulse in odium venit cum victoriis suis capella, non homo, ut hirsutum Iulianum carpentes.

BUXO 'a comb.' so aurum is a ring I 28; a chain VI 589; a bowl X 27. Ov. f. VI 229 non mihi detonsos crines depectere buxo.

NARES PILOSAS Ovid advises the lover a. a. I 520 inque cava nullus stet tibi nare pilus.

195 LAELIUS the general.

ALAS Liv. XXX 34 § 3 ala deinde et umbone pulsantes.

196 MAURORUM Spartian. Hadr. 5 § 2 at the beginning of Hadrian's reign A.D. 117 Mauri lacessebant. 12 § 7 motus Maurorum conpressit et a senatu supplicationes emeruit. On his coins (Clinton A.D. 133) occur the legends 'Mauretania S. C.' 'exercitus Mauretanicus S. C.' 'exercitus Mauretanicus S. C.' 'restitutori Mauretaniae S. C.' cf. Spartian. 13 § 4. The exact date of this conquest cannot be ascertained.

ATTEGIAS mapalia or magalia Orelli inscr. 1396 attegiam

teguliciam.

CASTELLA BRIGANTUM who held Lancashire, Durham. Westmoreland, Cumberland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire. After the accession of Vespasian (Tac. Agr. 17) terrorem statim intulit Petilius Cerialis Brigantum civitatem, quae numerosissima provinciae totius perhibetur, multa proelia et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello. E. Hübner in CIL VII 90 100, from whom I take what follows: the earliest evidence respecting the Roman wall is Spartian. Hadr. 11 § 2 Britanniam petit [A.D. 120/1] in qua multa correxit murumque per octoginta milia primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret. cf. 5 § 2 after his accession he devoted himself to the maintenance of peace throughout the world: Britanni teneri sub Romana dicione non poterant. Florus ibid. 16 § 3 ego nolo Caesar esse, ambulare per Britannos. Fronto ep. de bello Parth. 217-8 Naber quid? avo vestro Hadriano imperium optinente quantum militum...a Britannis caesum? The cohors I Delmatarum of which Iuv. was tribune (III 320 n.) was in Britain at the time (as is shewn by its diplomata of A.D. 106. 124): it occurs in Hübner n. 367. 387 (and 388). 400. Coins celebrate the coming of Hadrian into Britain, the army in Britain, and depict conquered Britain.

197 LOCUPLETEM AQUILAM Plin. cited on 193. I 58 n. The eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (centurio primi pili) DH x 36 fin. Renier inscr. de l'Algérie 4073 Saltonius Iucundus primipilus, qui primus legione renovata aput aquilam vitem posuit. The post conferred the dignity and census of an eques Mart. VI 58 10 referes pili praemia clarus eques. The career of a soldier of the lower classes (militia caligati) generally closed with the centurionate, though he might become prefect of an auxiliary cohort, tribune and lastly prae-

fectus alae equitum.

SEXAGESIMUS ANNUS the term of service was 20 years, or for the praetorians 16, but was often prolonged Tac. ann. I 17. Aug. qu. evang. I 9 solet enim olium concedi sexagenariis

post militiam.

199 SOLVUNT TIBI CORNUA VENTREM Aristot. probl. 27 § 10 διά τί τοῦς φοβουμένοις αἰ κοιλίαι λύονται; see lexx. under solvere. Celsus has ventris resolutio and solutio; ventrem solvere cet.

.CORNUA Ov. m. 1 98 aeris cornua flexi were curved like a C.

200 LITUIS bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe Sen. Oed. 733-5 sonuit reflexo classicum cornu, | lituusque adunco stridulos cantus | clisit aere.

PARES 140 n. cf. Pers. V 134-142.

201 PLURIS DIMIDIO for half as much again, at a price

greater by one half Madvig § 270.

201 202 NEC TE FASTIDIA MERCIS ULLIUS SUBEANT AELE-GANDAE TIBERIM ULTRA tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transiberine region. Mart. VI 93 I 4 tum male Thais olet quam... | non detracta cani Transtiberina cutis. Burn Rome and the Campagna 261—2. Artemid. I 51 τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεψεῖν πᾶσι πονηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἄπτεται σωμάτων ὁ βυρσοδεψεῖν καὶ τῆς πόλε ως ἀπ ώκισται.

FASTIDIA X 200.

203 think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204 UNGUENTA XI 122 n.

204 205 LUCRI BONUS EST ODOR EX RE QUALIBET I 110—3. III 38 n. VII 4—12. Suet. Vesp. 23 reprehendenti filio Tito, quad etiam urinae vectigal commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans num odore offenderetur? et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'

205 SENTENTIA VIII 125 n. Quintil. X 1 § 50 n. 52 n.

206 DIS ATQUE IPSO IOVE Aen. I 30 Forbiger reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli. Aeschyl. ch. 148. Matt. 8 33. Cic. Catil. I § 11 dis immortalibus... atque huic ipsi Iovi Statori. Liv. XXII 14 § 10 Hannibali ac Poenis. Hor. s. 1472 Fritzsche.

207 III 143 n. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer. | an dives, omnes quaerimus, nemo, an bonus. |

non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant.

HABEAS... HABERE X 90. Sen. vit. beat. 26 § 1 'quid ergo inter me stultum et te sapientem interest, si uterque habere volumus?' 'plurimum. divitiae enim apud sapientem virum

in servitute sunt.' so exer Wetst. Matt 13 12.

208 Plut. de cupidit. divit. 7 p. 526 misers corrupt and pervert those whom they pretend to educate, implanting in them their own avarice and meanness, ταῦτα γάρ έστιν, α παραινοῦσι καὶ διδάσκουσι 'κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσούτου νόμιζε σεαυτὸν άξιον, όσον ἀν έχης.'...οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαμβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπίμπλανται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων.

PUERIS REPENTIBUS Quintil. I 2 § 6 quid non adultus con-

cupiscet, qui in purpuris repit?

ASSAE 'dry nurses.' schol. 'assa nutrix dicitur, quae lac non praestat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: nutricula sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat.' Jahn on Pers. p. 129 'infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquae alicui natu maiori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. d. 28) postea nutricum curae demandabantur (ib. 29)...
Tales solebant assae nutrices vocari. inscr. ap. Murat. 1512 6
D. M. VOLVMNIAE | DYNAMIDI | VOLVMNIA | C. F. PROCLA |
NVTRICI | ASSAE · ET | LIB · V · A · CV. Front. ep. ad Ant. imp. I 5 p. 103 Naber assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adultam.' assus=siccus in the expressions assi cibi. assae sudationes, assus sol. On nurses VI 354-593.

209 HOC DISCUNT OMNES ANTE ALPHA ET BETA PUELLAE Arat. (in Steph. Byz. Γάργαρα) Γαργαρέων παισίν βήτα καὶ άλφα λέγων. anth. Pal. XI 132 4 οὐ δύνατ άλφα γράφειν. The word alphabetum occurs in Tert. and Hier. e.g. ep.

30=155. ad Paulam § 3 quater.

210 a like address V 107.

QUEMCUMQUE 42 n.
211 DIC, QUIS IUBET the question is independent.

VANISSIME III 159.

212 IUBET who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar.

PRAESTO I warrant.

213 SECURUS ABI you may safely leave him to himself, for

(Cic. fam. IX 7 § 2) πολλοί μαθηταί κρείττονες διδασκάλων.

213 214 VINCERIS, UT AIAX PRAETERIIT TELAMONEM, UT PELEA VICIT ACHILLES from Ov. m. XV 850—I natique videns bene facta fatetur | esse suis maiora et vinci gaudet ab illo. 855—6 sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: | Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vicit Achilles. The superiority of the son of Thetis to his father was fated ib. XI 221—265. Aesch. Pr. 768 η τέξεται γε παίδα φέρτερον πατρόs. Hor. C. I 15 28 Τγαίας melior patre.

215 PARCENDUM EST TENERIS a humorous application of Virgil's charge to the planter g. II 363 parcendum teneris. Holyday 'his native sin | has not full marrow yet.' others

better, matured vice has not yet been bred in the bone.

216 MALA NEQUITIAE Phaedr. III 8 15 nequitiae malis.

cum pectere barbam coeperit iii 186 n.

217 CULTRI razor.

218 VENDET PERIURIA VII 13—16. XIII 36—7. 60. 86—119. 135—142. 174. 201. Phaedr. IV 20 23—4 of the miser qui, dum quadrantes aggeras patrimonio, | caelum fatigas sordido periurio. Gell. xx I § 53 an putas, Favorine, si nunc quoque, ut antea, qui falsum testimonium dixisse convictus esset, e saxo Tarpeio deicerctur, mentituros fuisse pro testimonio tam multos, quam videmus?

219 X 55 n.

EXIGUA III 24. VIII 66. XI 131.

CERERIS VI 50. XV 141 n. Plut. Dion 56 § 3 Kallippos, seeing that he was suspected by the ladies of Dion's household. offered with tears to give them every assurance of his loyalty. They exacted 'the great oath,' i. e. that he should enter the temple of Ceres and Proserpina, and after certain sacrifices put on the purple garb of the goddess, take a burning torch in his hand and swear. § 4 he did all καλ τον όρκον άπομόσας ούτω κατεγέλασε των θεών, ώστε περίμείνας την έορτην ής ώμοσε θεοῦ δρά τὸν φόνον ἐν τοῖς Κορείοις. cf. Hor. c. III 2 26-20.

ARAM XIII 89 n. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 cui si aram tenens iuraret, crederet nemo. 'lex Numae regis' in Gell. IV 3 § 3 paelex aram Iunonis ne tangito. Iustin. XXIV 2. § 8 Pto-'emaeus sumptis in manibus altaribus, contingens simulacra *et pulvinaria* deorum inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adiurat. hence iurare aras Iuv. III 145. Plut. apophth. Periclis 186° Wytt. πρὸς δὲ φίλον τινὰ μαρτυρίας ψευδούς δεόμενον, ή προσήν και όρκος, έφησε μέχρι του βωμού φίλος είναι. The answer became proverbial Apostol. XI 31 a. Matt. 23 18 Wetst. 1 kings 8 31.

PEDEM Iustin. l. c.

220 ELATAM I 72 n. Sen. ep. 12 § 8 Pacuvius, ... cum vino et illis funebribus epulis sibi parentaverat, sic in cubiculum ferebatur a cena, ut inter plausus exoletorum hoc ad symphoniam caneretur βεβίωται! βεβίωται! nullo non se die extulit. Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. II 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold.

LIMINA SUBIT the bride when she came to the bridegroom's house said in answer to his question 'who art thou?" ubi tu Gaius, ibi ego Gaia, hung the doorposts with woollen fillets and rubbed them with oil or fat, and was lifted across the threshold Plut. qu. Rom. 29. Luc. 11 359 (cf. schol.) translata

vetuit contingere limina planta.

221 MORTIFERA X 10.

PREMETUR will be throttled. A wife-poisoner in Plin. XXVII § 4 venenum, quo interemptas dormientis a Calpurnio Bestia uxores M. Caecilius accusator obiecit.

222 seq. what you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225 OLIM one day Aen. I 289 290 hunc tu olim caelo... accipies.

226 seq. Sen. ep. 115 § 11 admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum.

228 LAEVO perverse,

PRODUCIT trains up his sons to avarice VI 240—1 utile porro | filiolam turpi vetulae producere turpem. VIII 271.

229 wanting in several mss. and doubtless spurious.

CONDUPLICARE Pers. VI 78 Cas. rem duplica. Lucr. in lexx.

230 TOTAS EFFUNDIT HABENAS a father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. Verg. g. I 512—4 ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, | ... frustra retinacula tendens | fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

231 QUEM the *illi* of 223. 'My son,' you will say, 'did not learn to commit murder from me.' True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you

should now try to recall him.

233 234 NEMO SATIS CREDIT TANTUM DELINQUERE, QUANTUM PERMITTAS no one is content to sin just so much as you allow, and no more. Nep. XXI I § 4 tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Luc. IV 377-8 discite, quam parvo liceat producere vitam | et quantum natura petat.

QUANTUM PERMITTAS Sen. de ira 1 8 § 1 nihil rationis est, ubi semel adfectus inductus est iusque illi aliquod voluntate nostra datum est: faciet de cetero quantum volet, non quantum per-

miseris.

234 ADEO III 274 so much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves.

INDULGENT SIBI LATIUS Hor. s. II 2 113 integris opibus novi non latius usum.

235 IUVENI 23. 251.

237 CIRCUMSCRIBERE XV 135-6 n.

238 AMOR (tantus) QUANTUS X 14 n. cf. I 15 n.

239 DECIORUM VIII 254 n.

240 SI GRAECIA VERA X 174 n.

MENOECEUS the legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes Eur. Ph. 911 seq. His tomb was shewn to

Paus. 1X 25 § 1. On patriotic devotions see VIII 257 n.

241 QUORUM Thebanorum, virtually contained in Thebas. Cic. Brut. § 112 senatus supplied from senatoria. Vell. II 15 § 2 Burm. Italia...quorum. Nep. vII II § 3 Thebas...eorum. Cic. finn. v § 16 Madvig. Liv. II 53 § 1 Veiens bellum exortum, quibus Sabini arma coniunxerant. Eur. Or. II34—5 Έλλάδος... ὧν. [Plat.] Alc. I 126<sup>50</sup> πόλις... αὐνοῖς. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 49. Matthiä § 435. Munro on Lucr. IV 934.

241 242 LEGIONES DENTIBUS ANGUIS CUM CLIPEIS NAS-CUNTUR Ov. m. III 104—110 ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro, spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes. inde (fide maius)

13/1/2/129 glaebae coepere moveri, | primaque de su Icls, acies hastae | ... surgitque seges clipeata virorum.

243 TUBICEN I 160 n.

244 ERGO since your love of money is so ardent 238.

245 seq. Sen. ep. 85 § 8 quemadmodum rationi hallum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite. natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non seguuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicumque sunt. tigres leonesque numquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt, et cum minime --exspectaveris, exasperatur torvitas mitigata. numquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt cet. Luc. IV 237-242 ending fervet et a trepido vix abstinet ira magistro. Mart. spect. 10 1 laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.

246 MAGISTRUM Sen. ep. 85 § 41 certi sunt domitores ferarum, qui saevissima animalia et ad occursum expavescentia hominem pati subigunt nec asperitatem excussisse contenti usque in contubernium mitigant: leonibus magister manum insertat.

247 LEO TOLLET ALUMNUS Hor. c. III 18 3 4 abeasque

parvis | aequus alumnis (i. e. to the lambs and kids).

248 NOTA MATHEMATICIS GENESIS TUA III 42-4 n. 200 n. IX 32-3. X 94 n. XVI 4. Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out. Gell. I 9 8 6 vulgus autem, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit. Cic. de divin. II §§ 87—99 astrologers had promised Pompeius, Crassus, Caesar, that they would die at home in old age and great glory. I § 132 non habeo denique nauci...de circo astrologos. Tac. h. I 22 urgentibus etiam mathematicis, dum novos motus et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum adfirmant, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax. quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur cet. Tac. an. II 32 fin. A.D. 16 facta et de mathematicis magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta. Tiberius was himself an expert, and foretold the rise of Galba Tac. an. VI 20. 21 his master Thrasullus. 22 ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur; sed quaedam secus, quam dicta sint, cadere fallaciis ignara dicentium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur. Amm. XXVIII 4 § 24 multi apud cos negantes esse superas potestates in caelo, nec in publicum prodeunt nec prandent nec lavari arbitrantur se cautius posse, antequam ephemeride scrupulose sciscitata didicerint, ubi sit verbi gratia

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signum Mercurii, vel quotam cancri sideris partem

polum discurrens obtineat luna.

GENESIS VI 578—9 si prurit frictus ocelli | angulus, inspecta genesi collyria poscit. Suet. Dom. 10 Domitian put to death Mettius Pompusianus, quod habere imperatoriam genesim vulgo ferebatur. Astrology was the aristocratic key to the secrets of the future; it is recorded of Augustus, Livia, Tiberius, Caligula, the younger Agrippina, Otho, Vespasian, Domitian and Hadrian that they had recourse to it.

248 249 TARDAS COLUS III 27 n. IX 135-6. X 252. XII

65 n. seq.

249 EXPECTARE COLUS Sen. ben. V 17 § 3 vide quam ingrata sit iuventus. quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, expectat? ut pius, cogitat? Quintil. IX 3 § 68 cum Proculcius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam expectaret [longed for], et ille dixisset, se vero non expectare: 'immo' inquit 'rogo expectes' [I beg you to wait for it, not to hasten it].

COLUS Stat. Th. III 241 242 sic fata mihi nigraeque so-

rorum | iuravere colus.

250 IAM NUNC even now.

OBSTAS ET VOTA MORARIS III 42. Vell. II 67 § 2 id tamen notandum est, fuisse in proscriptos uxorum fidem summam, libertorum mediam, servorum aliquam, filiorum nullam: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora. Sen. rem. fort. 13 § 6 'filium amisi.' si pium, nihil est iam, quod illi metuas: in tuto est. si impium, tuorum numeratorem annorum, tuae stimulum senectutis extulisti, perdidisti forsilan, qui te perditum optabat. Stat. s. III 3 14 15 si cui corde nefas tacitum fessique senectus | longa patris. anth. Pal. XII 231 4 φεῦ μοίρης τε κακής καl πατρὸς άθανάτου.

VOTA MORARIS Ov. m. VIII 71 solus mea vota moratur. It is a marvel if a son laments his father's death Stat. s. III 3 20 21 celeres genitoris filius annos— | mira fides!—pigrasque putat properasse sorores. Your father, Etruscus (Mart. VII 40 6—8), prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas. | sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis, | aspexit lacrimas quisquis,

Etrusce, tuas.

251 IUVENEM your son 235.

CERVINA Hesiod. in Plut. defect. orac. 11 p. 415<sup>d</sup> έννεά τοι ζώει γενεάς λακέρυζα κορώνη | ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων ελαφος δέ τε τετρακόρωνος | τρεῖς δ' ελάφους δ κόραξ γηράσκεται. Aristot. h. a. v1 29 § 4 'it is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this aminal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition.' Verg. ecl. 7 30 vivacis cornua cervi. Plin. vIII § 119 stags confessedly live to a

great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which

Alexander the Great had put on them.

252 ARCHIGENEN VI 235—6 corpore sano | advocat Archigenen onerosaque pallia iactat. XIII 98 n. The most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (dict. ant. s. v.), a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117.

EME QUOD MITHRIDATES COMPOSUIT VI 659—661 at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetae; | sed tamen et ferro, si praegustabit Atrides (the husband) | Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis. X 273 n. Mart. V 76 1 2 profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, | toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi. On poisoning of parents see Varro sexagesi in Non. p. 407 8 (fr. 496 Bücheler) nunc quis patrem decem annorum natus non modo aufert sed tollit—nisi veneno?

253 COMPOSUIT Plin. XXIII § 149 in sanctuariis Mithridatis maximi regis devicti Cn. Pompeius invenit in peculiari commentario ipsius manu compositionem antidoti e duabus nucibus siccis, item ficis totidem et rutae foliis xx simul tritis, addito salis grano; et qui hoc teiunus sumat nullum venenum nociturum illo dic.

255 PATER ET REX Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father Liv. perioch. CII ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia cum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitoco, a quo ut adiuvaret se petierat, interfectus est. 'Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as both one and the other, needed them more than others.' cf. HSt. ἀλεξιφάρμακον.

256—302 It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard: and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Aiax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302).

256 MONSTRO X 363 n.

257 PRAETORIS who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule aedile VIII 194 n. X 36 n. XI 194 n. cf. VI 67—69.

PULPITA III 174. VII 93. Plin. ep. IV 25 § 4 inde ista ludibria scena et pulpito digna. anth. Pal. X 72 Boiss. σκηνή πᾶς ο βίος καὶ παίγνιον ἢ μάθε παίζειν, | τὴν σπουδήν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας.

LAUTI I 67 n. Holyday 'the brave praetor's shows.'

258 QUANTO CAPITIS DISCRIMINE CONSTENT VI 365 non umquam reputant, quanti sibi gaudia constent. It is our word cost, n before s only lengthening the preceding vowel Sil. II 542 hac mercede Fides constet.

259 ARCA X 25 n. XI 26 n. XIII 74. Sen. ben. IV

6§ 1.

260 FISCUS IV 55 n. here private treasures, as Phaedr. II 72 unus [mulus] ferebat fiscos cum pecunia. cf. Forcellini. Sen. ep. 119 § 5 'inani me' inquis 'lance muneras. quid est istud' ego iam paraveram fiscos. circumspiciebam, in quod me mare negotiaturus inmitterem, quod publicum agitarem,

quas accerserem merces.'

AD VIGILEM PONENDI CASTORA NUMMI in the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time p. Quint. § 17 nisi ad Castoris quaesisses quantum solveretur. as generally in temples, esp. that of Saturn Plut. Poplic. 12 § 3. qu. Rom. 42. Plaut. Bacch. 306-313. The temple of Castor was on the S.W. side of the forum Cic. n. d. III § 13 nonne ab A. Postumio a edem Castori et Polluci in foro dedicatam...vides? near the temple of Vesta (Mart. 1 70 3) and the fount of Iuturna Ov. f. 1 705-8. Burn Rome and the Campagna 100. Though common to the twins, it was commonly named Castor's; hence the complaint of Bibulus, eclipsed by Cæsar his colleague in the aedileship (as afterwards in the consulship) Suet. Caes. 10 evenisse sibi quod Polluci: ut enim geminis fratribus aedes in foro constituta tantum Castoris vocaretur, ita suam Caesarisque munificentiam unius Caesaris dici. cf. DCass. XXXVII 8 § 2. Castor vigil, because a guard kept watch in the temple. Tert. apol. 29 Hav. iam utique suas primo statuas et imagines et aedes tuerentur, quae, opinor, Caesarum milites excubiis suis salva praestant.

261 262 MARS ULTOR GALEAM PERDIDIT on sacrilege XII 129 n. XIII 147—153 n. Cic. Verr. I §§ 49—51. Plut. Is. et Osir. 71 speaks of Greeks who have never learnt nor been used to call likenesses in brass or picture or stone images and honours of gods, but gods, and then dare to say, that Athene was stript by Lachares, Apollo with golden locks shorn by Dionysios, Capitoline Iuppiter burnt in the civil war. The temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated by Augustus B. C. 2 in his forum. Suet. Aug. 20 extruxit...forum cum aede Martis Ultoris...aedem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat. Ov. f. v 551—598. Burn Rome and the Campagna 130—5, gives an engraving of three Corinthian columns on the left-hand side of the Via Bonella, which are believed to be remains of this temple. The robbery here spoken of seems to have alarmed capitalists, so

that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure.

GALEAM PERDIDIT XII 129 n. XIII 102 n. 147 n. 152 n. The avenger lost even his defensive armour. cf. the rebuke to the same father of Rome for his neglect II 129-132 traditur ecce viro clarus genere atque opibus vir: | nec galeam quassas, nec terram cuspide pulsas, nec quereris patri? vade ergo et cede severi | iugeribus campi, quem neglegis! Just so here he has to resign the custody of treasure to the more alert Castor. Liv. XXV 3 § 2 speaking of the spoils of Syracuse B.C. 212 inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera licentiaeque huic sacra profanaque omnia vulgo spoliandi factum est, quae postremo in Romanos deos, templum id ipsum primum, quod a Marcello eximie ornatum est, vertit. 🖁 3 visebantur enim ab externis ad portam Capenam dediçata a M. Marcello templa propter excellentia eius generis ornamenta, quorum perexigua pars comparet. anth. Pal. XI 174-7 various thefts of gods; one by whom the thief was to swear, a Hermes guard of a gymnasium, a Phoebus τον των κλεπτόντων μανύτορα.

262 seq. III 39 40. Hor. ep. II 1 197—8 spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, | ut sibi praebentem nimio spectacula plura. Ov. Pont. IV 3 49 ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus. Sen. cons. Polyb. 16=35 § 2 Fortuna inpotens, quales ex humanis malis tibi ipsa ludos

facis!

FLORAE VI 249 250 dignissima prorsus | Florali matrona tuba. Floralia, April 28—May 3, celebrated with great licence Ov. f. V 183—378 esp. 348—355, scaena levis dect haec: non est, mihi credite, non est | illa cothurnatas inter habenda deas.| turba quidem cur has celebret meretricia ludos, | non ex difficili causa petita subest. | non est de tetricis, non est de magna professis: | volt sua plebeio sacra patere choro. | et monet actatis specie, dum floreat, uti: | contemnunt spinam, cum cecidere rasae. Mart. I praef. who tells the well-known anecdote of Cato and the naked mimae cf. ib. 36 8 9. Arn. VII 33 existimatne tractari se honorifice Flora, si suis in ludis flagitiosas conspexerit res agi et migratum ab lupanaribus in theatra?

263 CERERIS the Cerealia, April 12—19, were circenses. Tac. XV 53. Ov. f. IV 393—620, e.g. 619 620 alba decent Cererem: vestis Cerealibus albas | sumite; nunc pulli velleris usus abest.

LICET RELINQUAS I 162 n.

CYBELES the Megalesia (XI 193 n. B.C. 191 Liv. XXXVI 36 §§ 3 4 aedes matris magnae Idaeae dedicata est...ludique ob dedicationem eius facti, quos primos scaenicos fuisse Antias Valerius

est auctor, Megalesia appellatos) were celebrated April 4—10. Ov. f. IV 179—372 esp. (after a description of the procession of the Galli) 187—8 scaena sonat ludique vocant. spectate, Quiries, et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent. These games opened the door to much fanaticism and to the riot of a carnival.

CYBELES AULAEA VI 67—69 quotiens aulaea recondita cessant | et vacuo clusoque sonant fora sola theatro | atque a plebeis

longe Megalesia.

RELINQUAS VI 86 87 plorantes improba natos, | utque magis

stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit.

265 IACTATA PETAURO CORPORA méraupor (? from the Aeolic form of μετέωρος) a roost HSt. s. v. Theokr. 13 13 schol. A springing-board or like acrobatic apparatus (e.g. trapeze). Lucil. fr. 100 M sicut mechanici cum alto exiluere petauro. Mart. XI 21 3 rota transmisso totiens inpacta petauro. id. II 86 7 8 per graciles vias petauri | invitum iubeas subire Ladan. in Petron. 53 a juggler is ordered to dance to music, circulos deinde ardentes transilire et dentibus amphoram sustinere. ib. 60 repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne per tectum petauristarius aliquis descenderet. Manetho IV 277-8 δχλοχαρείς, φιλόμοχθα θεατρομανούντας, ζχνεσσιν | αίθροβάτας. πηκτοίσι πεταυριστήρας έν ἄκροις. id. VI=III 442-4 άχθεα θαυματά χερσί και ώμοισιν φορέοντας, | ίπταμένους γυίοις έναλίγκιον δρνίθεσσιν, | πιλναμένους τε νέφεσσιν έπ' ήνεμδεντι πετεύρφ.

266 QUI SOLET RECTUM DESCENDERE FUNEM. 272 n.

267 CORYCIA PUPPE Korykus a town, promontory and cave in Cilicia. The town (Khorges) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called the city of Hermes Opp. hal. III 208—9 Έρμειαο πόλιο, ναυσικλυτον αστυ | Κωρύκιου. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Korykian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew 269 sacci olentis. Lucr. II 416 cum scaema croco Cilici perfusa recens est; in this way vast quantities would be consumed. Hor. s. II 4 68 Corycioque croco sparsum stetis. Plin. XXI § 31 speaking of saffron prima nobilitas Cilicio et ibi in Coryco monte.

268 CORO X 180. Sen. n. q. V 16 § 5 cori violenta vis est. Plin. h. n. II § 119 ab occasu solstitiali corus (i.e. N. W. W.).

Ital. Maestro.

269 PERDITUS reckless III 73 audacia perdita. V 129 130 quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, tam | perditus?

SACCI OLENTIS bag of saffron.

270 GAUDES ADVEXISSE IX 84 spargere gaudes. XII 81 82.

ANTIQUAE CRETAE Luc. III 184-5 iam dilecta Iovi centenis venit in arma | Creta vetus populis, 'ancient,' i.e. famed in ancient legend.

271 PASSUM made of grapes spread out in the sun to dry, raisin wine. Mart. XIII 106 'passum' Gnosia Minoae genuit vindemia Cretae | hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet.

MUNICIPES IOVIS LAGONAS IV 33. Aristoph. Ach. 333 δ λάρκος δημότης δδ' έστ' έμός. Mart. X 87 10 Cadmi municipes ferat lacernas. id. XIV 114 'patella Cumana' hanc tibi Cumanae rubicundam pulvere testae | municipem misit casta

Sibylla suam. Ov. tr. îv 6 1 ruricolae aratri.

272 ANCIPITI FIGENS VESTIGIA PLANTA III 77 schoenobates. Manil. v 652—5 tenues ausus sine limite gressus, | certa per extentos ponit vestigia funes | et caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | paene sua et pendens populum suspendit ab ipso. Prud. hamart. 367—8 inde per aerium pendens audacia funem | ardua securis scandit proscenia plantis. Yate in dict. ant. funambulus. Rich companion.

273 the rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessaries but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents,

or your 99 mansions XII 50 51.

VICTUM cet. I 119. 134.

BRUMAMQUE FAMEMQUE Hor. s. I 2 5 6 inopi dare nolit amico, | frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.

275 CENTUM VILLAS 86 n. 95. 141. 1 94 n. X 225.

275 276 PORTUS ET PLENUM MAGNIS TRABIBUS MARE Kiaer cites for the position of the epithet, which is common to the two substantives, VIII 129. XI 39 40. Acn. V 588 literague et vacuos sensit sine remige portus. Pers. II 31 avia aut metuens divum materiera.

276 277 PLUS HOMINUM EST IAM IN PELAGO there are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich. Plin. II § 118 inmensa multitudo aperto quodcumque est mari hospitalique litorum omnium adpulsu navigat, sed lucri, non scientiae, gratia. On commercial voyages Hor. ep. I I 45 46 Obbar. Prop. IV=III 7. Wetst. on James 4 13. What is now done by letter or cable, must then be done by personal visits. On the elision cf. II 23 Acthiopem albus. 159. X 87. XIII 151.

278 CARPATHIUM the part of the Aegean near to Carpathus (Scarpanto), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Prop. II 5 II non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus

undae. Štat. s. III 2 88 quae pax Carpathio?

GAETULA AEQUORA from the Gaetuli in the south of Morocco the Romans imported purple. Plin. V § 2 I am less surprised that some things are unknown to men of equestrian rank, who are already entering the senate from Mauretania, than to luxury cuius efficacissima vis sentitur aique maxima, cum ebori citro silvae exquirantur, omnes scopuli Gaetuli muricibus purpuris. Epicures also imported a gigantic asparagus Ath. 62<sup>a</sup>. Here however Gaetula aequora must lie to the east of Calpe: the Syrtes, so dangerous to the corn-fleets from Libya (VIII 117 seq.), seem to be meant.

279 AEQUORA TRANSILIET Hor. c. 1 3 24 non tangenda rates

transiliunt vada.

CALPE (Gibraltar) and Abyla on the opposite coast were known as the pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme west (x 1 n.). Sil. VII 423 Allanten et Calpen extrema habitabimus antra? Yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Bentley on Luc. I 555 'excusatur Iuv. cum Calpe ultima breve dixit casu ablativo; nempe non a recto Calpe deduxit, sed a Calpis; ut apud Philostr.

[Ap. v 1] iam vidimus, Calpis non Calpe.

280 HERCULEO STRIDENTEM GURGITE SOLEM Tac. G. 45 trans Suionas aliud mare, pigrum ac prope immotum, quo cingi cludique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis iam solis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus, ut sidera hebetet; sonum insuper audiri formasque equorum et radios capitis aspici persuasio adicit. Stat. s. II γ 25—7 quae pronos Hyperionis meatus | summis Oceani vides in undis | stridorem que rotae cadentis audis. Sil. III 309 Tartessos, stabulanti conscia Phoebo. The temple of Hercules was visited by Caesar Suet. γ. DCass. XXXVII 52 § 2, and many noted Romans made vows to the god DS. v 20 § 2. Gades was at all times a great commercial port Strabo 168—9 πλέον οἰκοῦντες τὴν θάλατταν... διὰ τὸ πάντας θαλαττεύευν τὸ πλέον (cf. Iuv. 275). A staple was salt fish Ath. 315<sup>4</sup>. Poll. vi 40. Hesych. Γάδειρα.

HERCULEO Sil. I 141-2 atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, | dum fert Herculeis Garamantica signa

columnis.

281 TENSO FOLLE with full purse XIII 61. Forcellini.

282 ALUTA VII 192 the leather purse, softened by being

steeped in alum water.

283 OCEANI MONSTRA X 14 n. Hor. c. I 3 18. III 27 27. Plin. II § 7. IX § 2 in mari autem ... pleraque etiam monstrifica reperiuntur. § 4 in the Indian sea whales of 4 iugera, pristes ducenum cubitorum, quippe ubi locustae quaterna cubita impleant, anguillae quoque in Gange amne tricenos pedes. § 6 in the Red sea praecipue ad immobilem magnitudinem betuae adolescunt.

§ 7 Alexander's admirals saw among the Gedrosi many bones 40 cubits long. § 8 in the Gallic ocean physeter ingentis co-tumnae modo se attollens altiorque navium velis diluviem quandam eructans, in Gaditano oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansa ramis ut ex ea causa fretum numquam intrasse credatur. Strabo 767 monsters seen by Nearchos. VFl. V 481—2 cui non iusso tot adire volutias | monstra maris?

IUVENES MARINOS Tritons and Nereids Plin. IX § 9 Tiberio principi nuntiavit Olisiponensium legatio ob id missa visum auditumque in quodam specu concha canentem Tritonem, qua noscitur forma. et Nereidum quoque falsa non est, squamis modo hispido corpore etiam qua humanam effigiem habent. namque haec in eodem spectata litore est, cuius morientis etiam cantum tristem accolae audivere longe, et divo Augusto legatus Galliae complures in litere apparere examines Nereidas scripsit. § 10 auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes visum ab his Gaditano oceano marinum hominem cet. § 11 M. Scaurus in his aedileship brought from Joppa and exhibited at Rome the bones of the monster to which Andromeda was said to have been exposed, 40 ft. long, in height of the ribs outlopping Indian elephants, with a spine 18 in. thick. Tac. ann. II 24 ut quis ex longinquo revenerat, miracula narrabant: vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita.

284 NON UNUS MENTES AGITAT FUROR Hor. s. II 3 50 51

unus utrique | error, sed variis illudit partibus.

ILLE VIII 215—221 n. Hor. ib. 131—8 cum laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno, | incolumi capite es? quid enim? neque tu hoc facis Argis, | nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes. | an tu reris eum occisa insanisse parente, | ac non ante malis dementem actum Furiis quam | in matris ingulo ferrum tepefecit acutum? | quin, ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, | nil sane fecit quod tu reprehendere possis.

SORORIS Electrae VFl. VII 147-152.

385 IN MANIBUS Eur. Or. 260—4 in Elektra's arms. Or. 3 Φοίβ, αποκτενούσι μ' al κυνώπιδες | γοργώπες, ένέρων leplau, δευαι θεαι. | Εl. ούτοι μεθήσω χείρα δ' έμπλέξασ' έμην | σχήσω σε πηδάν δυστυχή πηδήματα. | Οι, μέθες μ' ούσα τών έμων Έρωνώων.

VULTU EUMENIDUM TERRETUR ET IGNI Aesch. c. Tim. § 190 μη γαρ οίεσθε, δ ανδρες, τας των αδικηματων αρχάς από θεων άλλ' ούχ ὑπ' αθθρώπων ασελγείας γίγνεσθαι, μηδε τους ήσεβηκότας, καθάπερ εν τραγφόιαις, Ποινάς ελαύνειν καὶ κολάζειν δασίν ἡμμέναις. Cic. legg. I § 40 eos agitant insectanturque suriae non ardentibus taedis, sicut in fabulis, sed angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatu.

286 Aias son of Telamon, of whom Athene says Soph. Ai. 33-7 πρός τε ποίμνας έκτρέπω σύμμκτά τε | λείας... | Επό ιίσπεσων έκειρε πολύκερων φόνον | κύπλω μαχίζων κάδόκει μὰν έσδ ότε | δισσούς Άτρείδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνεω έχων. cf. 97—100. 233—244. 285—310.

287 ITHACUM X 257. XV 26. Soph. Ai. 101—115. = Ithacensis (cf. XV 23. 115. 122. Kühner gr. Gr. 11<sup>2</sup> 233). so "Ibaxos in Eur. Aristoph. Sopat. Aen. 11 104 Forbiger hoc Ithacus velit. Prop. 1 15 9 Ithaci digressu mota Calypso.

PARCAT TUNICIS St Luke 8 27. Quintil. decl. 256 quanto miserabilior fui ex die tuae sanitatis! furiosum me non sic cecidi: tum lacerarce vestes, tum verberare vultus meos coepis. Prichard on insanity, p. 26 quotes from a description of mania 'a striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. The patient tears his clothes to tatters.'

LACERNIS III 148 n.

288 CURATORIS EGET Cic. de invent. II § 148 lex est: si furiosus escit, adgnatum gentiliumque in eo pecuniaque eius potestas esto. Hor. s. II 3 217 218 interdicto huic omne adimat ius | praetor et ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos. ib. 83 danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris. id. ep. I I 102—3 curatoris egere | a praetore dati. accusations of dementia Sen. contr. II 12. 14. 21. 32. Sen. ben. IV 16 § 2 puto, nequam hominem existimas, cui poena, non cui curatore opus sit. Capitolin. M. Antonin. phil. 10 § 12 de curatoribus vero, cum ante non nici ex lege Lactoria vel propter lasciviam vel propter dementiam darentur, ita statuit ut omnes adulti curatores acciperent non redditis causis.

289 TABULA DISTINGUITUR UNDA is only parted from the

sea by one plank's breadth XII 58 n.

291 TITULOS FACIESQUE MINUTAS the legend and the head of the emperor St Luke 20 23. VI 205 scripto radiat Ges manicus auro.

292 SOLVITE FUNEM Aen. V 773 solvique ex ordine funem.

293 FRUMENTI on the African corn-fleets cf. V 119 n.

PIPERIS Indian pepper (Pers. V 55) was brought on camels (ib. V 136) to Alexandria, and there shipt for Rome. Stat. s. IV 9 12 tus Niliacum piperve wrapt in paper. Plin. XII § 29 usum eius adeo placuisse mirum est—in aliis quippe suavitas cepit, in aliis species invitavit, huic nec pomi nec bacae commendatio est aliqua—, sola placere amaritudine, et hanc in Indos peti. quis ille primus experiri cibis voluit aut cui in appetendi aviditate ecurire non fuit satis l'utrunque silvestre gentibus suis est et tamen pondere emitur ut aurum vel argentum. piperis arborem iam et Italia habet.

294 Holyday 'the skies | face and black swarth of cloud threatens no ill; | 'tis summer thunder.'

FASCIA schol. 'nubes ducta per caelum.' cf. rawla a strip of

land Strabo 800 fin. Polyb.

295 AESTIVUM TONAT I 16 n. VI 65. 485. 495. 517.

295 296 HAC IPSA NOCTE X 76 hac ipsa . . hora.

297 ZONAM C. Gracchus in Gell. XV 12 § 4 itaque, Quirites, cum Romam profectus sum, zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli. Hor. ep. 11 2 40 ibit eo quo vis qui zonam perdidit. Suet. Vit. 16 zona se aureorum plena circumdedit. Wetst. on Matt. 10 Q.

298 seq. x 168 seq.

299 QUOD TAGUS ET RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA 111 55. Catull. 20 10 amnis aurifer Tagus. Claud. in Rufin. I 101-3 non Tartessiacis illum satiarit harenis | tempestas

pretiosa Tagi, non stagna rubentis | aurea Pactoli.

RUTILA VOLVIT PACTOLUS HARENA now Sarabat, a small river of Lydia, which rises in mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis, and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of this city. Its golden sands (Hdt. v 101 Bähr), from which were made the golden bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple, were exhausted in Strabo's time 626 pr. still its riches were proverbial among the poets Varro Menipp. lex Maenia fr. 234 Bücheler non hos Pactolus aureas undas agens | eripiet umquam e miseriis. Claud. Prob. cons. 54 (cf. 48-53) despumat rutilas dives Pactolus harenas.

301 302 MERSA RATE NAUFRAGUS ASSEM DUM ROGAT Hor. a. p. 20 21 dum fractis enatat exspes | navibus, aere dato qui pingitur. Mart. XII 57 12 fasciato naufragus loquax trunco.

302 PICTA SE TEMPESTATE TUETUR XII 27 28 n. Pers. I 88-90 quippe et, cantet si naufragus, assem | protulerim. cantas, cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portes? id. VI 32 33 largire inopi, ne pictus oberret | caerulea in tabula. Phaedr. IV 21 24 25 cderi tabulam suam | portant rogantes victum.

303-331 The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even

with the hoards of Croesus.

308 304 X 12-27 n. TANTIS PARTA MALIS CURA MAIORE METUQUE SERVANTUR 135 sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas? Eur. Ph. 597 δειλόν δ' δ πλούτος became proverbial Aristoph. Pl. 202 αλλά και λέγουσι πάντες ώς δειλότατόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦτος. Sen. ep. 94 § 73 ostendat ex constitutione

volgi beatos in illo fastidioso fastigio suo trementes et adtonitos longeque aliam de se opinionem habentes quam ab aliis habetur. nam quae aliis excelsa videntur, ipsis praerupta sunt. ilaque exanimantur et trepidant, quotiens despezerunt in illud magnitudinis suae praeceps. cogitant enim diversos casus et in sublim maxime lubricos. ib. 115 § 16 maiore tormento pecunia

possidetur quam quaeritur.

305 AMIS III 7 n. 189 n. XIII 145 146 n. schol. 'per translationem disciplinae militaris sparteolorum Romae, quorum cohortes in tutelam urbis cum amis et cum aqua vigilias curare consuerunt vicinis.' Suet. Aug. 30 adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est. Vell. II 91 § 3 Rufus Ignatius, per omnia gladiatori quam senatori propior, collecto in aedilitate favore populi, quem extinguendis privata familia incendiis in dies auxerat. Plut. sollert. anim. 5 8 4 p. 963° d μαις και σκάφαις... ἀρύσασθαι. Originally the tresviri capitales (or nocturni Liv. IX 46 § 3. VM. VIII I damn. 6. dig. I 15 § 1) were bound to extinguish fires (dig. L c. Liv. XXXIX 14 § 10. VM. l. c. damn. 5). A.D. 6 Augustus instituted seven cohorts at first exclusively of freedmen (Suet. Aug. 25) as vigila (DCass. LV 26 §§ 4 5. cf. LVI 41 § 4. Strabo p. 235. dig. ! 15 §§ 1-3) with 7 stations, one for every two regions of the city, under a praefectus vigilum, an eques (Laco, who arrested Seianus x 71 n. held this office which was of great trust, the vigiles being nearly as numerous as the praetorians). In 1820 two lists of one of the cohorts were found (CIL VI 1057-8); in 1866 seq. a guard-room (excubitorium) with many inscriptions belonging to the 7th cohort (ib. 2998-3091). Among the means employed for quenching fires were sipones (fire-engines) and amae (buckets) Colum. x 387 habilem lymphis amulam. Plin. ep. X 33=42 § 2 nullus usquam in publico sipo, nulla ama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda. dig. 1 15 3 § 3 praefectum vigilum per totam noctem vigilare debere d coerrare calciatum cum amis et dolabris.

VIGILARE Aristot. in Stob. fl. XCIII 38 (cf. 25) Anakreon returned to Polykrates his gift of a talent of gold, saying μοῦ δωρεάν, ή τις ἀναγκάζει ἀγρυπνεῖν. Hor. s. I 176-8 an vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque | formidare maios fures, incendia, servos, | ne te compilent fugientes, hoc invat?

305 306 COHORTEM SERVORUM III 141 n. Ath. p. 272° καὶ γὰρ μυρίους καὶ δισμυρίους καὶ διτ πλείους δὲ πάμπολλοι κέκτηστα. Plin. XXXIII § 26 mancipiorum legiones, in dono turba externa ac iam servorum quoque causa nomenciator adhibendus.

306 SERVORUM Nero ordered Tac. XV 43 subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet.

LICINUS I 109 p.

ATTONITUS Sall. h. 188 D=98 K sic vero quasi formidine adtonitus neque animo neque auribus aut lingua conpetere. Sen. ep. 90 § 43 vos ad omnem tectorum pavetis sonum et inter picturas vestras, si quid increpuit, fugitis adtoniti...haec erat secundum naturam domus, in qua libebat habitare nec ipsam nec pro ipsa timentem: nunc magna pars nostri metus tecta sunt.

307 ELECTRO V 38 n. Apul. m. II 19 opipares citro et ebore

nitentes lecti ... sucinum mire cavatum.

PHRYGIA 89 n. Strabo 437. 577. in both places speaking of the great monolith pillars imported from Synnada. Plin. XXXV § 3 in Nero's time men learnt maculas quae non essent in crustis inserendo unitatem variare, ut ovatus esset Numidicus, ut purpura distingueretur Synnadicus, qualiter illos nasci optassent deliciae. montium hace subsidia deficientium, nec cessat luxuria id agere ut quam plurimum incendiis perdat. In the time of Capitolinus (Gord. 32 § 2) the house of the Gordians was still-seen on the road to Praeneste, with 200 pillars including 50 Synnades.

COLUMNA VII 182 n. Tibull. III 3 13 quidve domus prodest Phrygiis innixa columnis? Plin. XXXVI § 60 thirty pillars of onyx in a dining-room of the freedman Callistus.

308 EBORE XÍ 123 n. TESTUDINE XI 94 n.

DOLIA DL. VI § 23 τον ἐν τῷ Μητρώφ πίθον ἔσχεν οικίαν, ὡς και αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς διασαφεῖ. Hence the proverb Zenob. IV 14 ζωὴ πίθου ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιεκῶς και μετρίως ζώντων ἀπὸ Διογένους τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ῷ πίθος ἢν ἢ ἡδίστη καταγωγή. When the Corinthians, expecting to be attacked by Philip, were busily engaged in forging arms or raising defences, Diogenes, in order, as he said, not to be alone idle amongst so many busy workers, began very earnestly and diligently to roll his tub Lucian quom. conscr. hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as of earthenware 4 κεκεραμευμένον...τὰ δστρακα. Sen. ep. 90 § 14 qui se complicuit in dolio et in eo cubitavit. In the Peloponnesian war, when the country folk crowded into Athens Aristoph. eq. 792—3 και πῶς σὐ φιλεῖς, δς τοῦτον ὀρῶν οἰκοῦντ' ἐν ταῖς πιθάκναισι | καὶ γυπαρίοις καὶ πυργιδίοις ἔτος δγδοον οἰκ ἐλεαιρεις;

NUDI Sen. ben. v 4 § 3 necesse est a Socrate vincar beneficiis, necesse est a Diogene, qui per medias Macedonum gazas nudus incessit calcatis regiis opibus. § 4 o ne ille tunc. merito et sibi et ceteris, quibus ad dispiciendam veritatem non erat obfusa căligo, supra eum eminere visus est, infra quem omnia iacebant. multo potentior, multo locupletior fuit omnia tunc possidente Alexandro: plus enim erat, quod hic nollet accipere quam quod ille posset

dare.

310 ATQUE ['and even the old one if soldered, will hold good (and a new one not be needed)' H. A. J. M.] DL. VI § 43 a boy having broken the tub, the Athenians punished him and replaced it. Grang. and Vales. read aut.

COMMISSA fastened Cato r.r. 39 § 1 dolia plumbo vincito. to solder is plumbare Plin. XXXIV § 161. XVIII § 236 dolia

quassa sarcire.

311 312 ALEXANDER, TESTA CUM VIDIT IN ILLA MAGNUM HABITATOREM VM. IV 3 E § 4 Alexander vero, cognomen invicti assecutus, continentiam Diogenis cynici vincere non potuit. ad quem cum in sole sedentem accessisset hortareturque ut, si qua praestari sibi vellet, indicaret, quemadmodum erat in crepidine conlocatus sordidae appellationis sed robustae vir praestantiae 'mox' inquit 'de ceteris, interim velim a sole mihi non obstes.' Sen. ben. v 6 § 1 Diogenes, a quo utique victus est [Alexander]. quidni victus sit illo die, quo homo supra mensuram humanae superbiae tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare quiquam posset nec eripere? DL. vi § 32 'if I were not Alexander, I would choose to be Diogenes.' § 38 our story; Diogenes was basking er rife Koavelife.

312 QUANTO FELICIOR cf. Arr. Epikt. III 22 § 92. 94 kings and tyrants, though wicked, are enabled by their arms and their guards to punish sinners: τῷ δὲ κυνικῷ ἀντὶ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων τὸ συνειδὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταὐτην παραδίδωστ... § 95 he

spoke of himself as sharing the rule of Zeus.

HIC Diogenes.

813 NIL CUPERET Sen. ben. VII 2 § 4 magnis itaque curis exemptus et distorquentibus mentem nihil sperat aut cupit nec se mittit in dubium suo contentus. § 5 nec illum existimes parwesse contentum: omnia illius sunt, non sic quemadmodum Alexandri fuerunt. cui, quamquam in litore rubri maris steterat, plus deerat, quam qua venerat...§ 6 non satis adparebat inopem esse, qui extra naturae terminos arma proferret?... tantum illi deest, quantum cupit. 3 § 2 unus est sapiens, cuius omnia sunt. § 3 sic fit, ut nihil cupiat, quia nihil est extra omnia. Cic. parad. VI esp. § 51 non esse cupidum pecunia est, non esse emacem vectigal est: contentum vero suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimae que divitiae.

QUI TOTUM SIBI POSCERET ORBEM X 168 n. Sen. ben. VII 3 § 1 quem per Liberi Herculisque vestigia felix temeritas egit.

814 x 97 98.

**315 316** NULLUM—DEAM same verses X 365 366. So I 25=X 226. XVI 4I=XIII 137. such repetitions are frequent in Hor. e.g. s. I 2 I3=a. p. 421. s. I 6 74=ep. I I 55 Obbar.

315 NUMEN HABES Ov. f. II 642 to Terminus ab antiquis tu

quoque numen habes.

815 816 NOS TE NOS FACIMUS DEAM Manil. IV 926—8 ne dubites homini divinos credere visus; | iam facit ipse deos mittitque ad sidera numen | maius.

316 MENSURA Hor. s. I 1 73-5.

**317** EDAM I 21.

318 IN QUANTUM used by Verg. Liv. (Heerwagen on XXII 27 § 4) and later writers where Cicero would say quantum. So also in tantum Ov. m. XI 71. Plin. pan. 83 § 8 maritum, in

quantum patitur sexus, imitetur.

IN QUANTUM SITIS ATQUE FAMES ET FRIGORA POSCUNT Pythag. in Porphyr. ep. ad Marcell. 30 σαρκός φωνή μή πεινήν μη διψην μη ριγούν. Aristox, in Ath. 46 Pythagorean diet bread and honey. Stob. fl. XCIII 28 Sokrates, when Archelaos invited him to his court, offering to make him rich, replied: 'At Athens 4 choenices of barley meal sell for an obol and there are fountains of running water.' Simon in Stob. fl. xVII 11 μέμνησο μέντοι λιμοῦ καὶ δίψης ταῦτα γὰρ δύναται μεγάλα τοῖς σωφροσύνην διώκουσι. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 lex autem illa naturae, scis quos nobis terminos statuit? non esurire, non sitire, non algere....non est necesse maria temptare [ver. 267-302] nec sequi castra [ver. 193-8]: parabile est quod natura desiderat et adpositum. § 11 ad supervacua sudatur. illa sunt, quae togam conterunt, quae nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quae in aliena litora inpingunt: ad manum est, quod sat est. ib. 119 § 7 'at parum habet, qui tantum non alget, non esurit, non sitit.' plus Iuppiter non habet. id. ad Helv. 10 § 2 corporis exigua desideria sunt: frigus submoveri vult, alimentis famem ac sitim exstinguere: quidquid extra concupiscitur, vitiis, non usibus laboratur.

319 QUANTUM, EPICURE, TIBI SUFFECIT Epicurus in Stob. fl. XVII 23 24. 34 βρυάζω τῷ κατά τὸ σωμάτιον ἡδεῖ, ὕδατι καὶ ἀρτψ χρώμενος, καὶ προσπτύω ταῖς ἐκ πολυτελείας ἡδοναῖς. 37. DL. X § 130 οἱ τε λιτοὶ χυλοὶ ἰσην πολυτελεί διαίτη τὴν ἡδονὴν προσφέρουσιν, ὅταν ἀπαν τὸ ἀλγοῦν κατ' ἐνδειαν ἐξαιρεθἢ. § 131 καὶ μάζα καὶ ὕδωρ τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀποδίδωσιν ἡδονήν, ἐπειδαν ἐνδέων τις αὐτά προσενέγκηται. τὸ συνεθίζειν οῦν ἐν ταῖς ἀπλαῖς καὶ οὐ πολυτελέσι ὁιαίταις καὶ ὑγιέας ἐστὶ συμπληρτικὸν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀναγαίας τοῦ βίου χρήσεις ἀκνον ποιεῖ τὸν ἀνθρωπον. Diokles in DL. X § 11 speaking of Ep. and his friends κοτόλη γοῦν οἰνιδίου ἡρκοῦντο, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ὕδωρ ἦν αὐτοῖς ποτόν. ib. Ep. in his letters professes ὕδατι μόνον ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρτψ λιτῷ καὶ 'πέμψον μοιτόρου' φησί 'Κυθνίου, ἴν' ὅταν βούλωμαι πολυτελεύσασθαι δύνωμαι.' ib. § 12 Athenaeus puts into his mouth the words τᾶς φύσιος δ' ὁ πλοῦτος ὅρον τινὰ βαιὸν ἐπίσχει. Sen. ep. 18 § 9

after recommending the rich to live for three or four days the life of the poor, certos habebat dies ille magister voluptatis Epicurus, quibus maligne famem exstingueret . . . gloriatur non toto asse pasci: Metrodorum, qui nondum tantum profecerit, toto. id. vit. beat. 12 § 4 the vicious flock together, when they hear pleasure commended, nec aestimant, voluptas illa Epicuri, ita enim mehercules sentio, quam sobria ac sicca sit.

HORTIS XIII 123. These gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minae (DL. x § 10), to his school (§ 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named kmwotóparvos (§ 25): kywódoryos = epicureus (anth. Pal. VI 307 6). Petron. 132 docti horti. Sen. ep. 21 § 10 cum adieris hortulos et inscriptum hortulis: Hospes, HIC BENE MANEBIS, HIC SUMMUM BONUM VOLUPTAS EST: paratus erit istius domicilis custos hospitalis, humanus, et te polenta excipiet et aquam quoque large ministrabit et dicet: 'ecquid bene acceptus es 1 non irritant' inquit 'hi hortuli famem, sed exstinguunt. nee maiorem ipsis potionibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant.' ib. 4 § 10 ut finem epistulae inponam, accipe, quod hodierno die mihi placuit. et hoc quoque ex alienis hortulis sumptum est: 'magnae divitiae sunt lege naturae composita paupertas.'

320 QUANTUM SOCRATICI CEPERUNT ANTE PENATES on the temperance and endurance of Sokrates cf. Aristoph. nub. 103—4. 363. 415—8. 718—9. 1171. Plato conv. p. 220. Xen. mem. II I he recommended abstinence in eating, drinking and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat etc. ib. I 2 § 1. 3 § 5. 6 § 2 where Antiphon says: 'I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Sokrates; you live as no slave would live; you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic.' id. oecon. 2 § 3 Sokrates computes that his house and entire property might fetch 5 minae. By his temperance he was secured from the plague Gell. II I 8 § 4 5.

321 NUMQUAM ALIUD NATURA, ALIUD SAPIENTIA DICIT

Antonin. v 9 φιλοσοφία μόνα θέλει α ή φύσις σου θέλει.

322 Holyday 'or if their lives too strictly thee confine, | mix somewhat of our times.'

323 NOSTRIS DE MORIBUS, EFFICE SUMMAM Ter. haut. 583 argentum effecero. so facere XII 50 n.

SUMMAM Cic. Phil. 1 § 20. Ov. am. III 8 9. 15 5.

323 324 SUMMAM BIS SEPTEM ORDINIBUS QUAM LEX DIGNATUR OTHONIS III 153—156 n. schol. on V 3. Mart. V 27 3 bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti. IV 67 1—4 Gaurus asked his old friend the praetor for a gift of 100,000 sesterces

dicebatque suis haec tantum desse trecentis, ut posset domino plaudere iustus eques. Sen. ep. 44 § 2 eques Romanus es et ad hunc ordinem tua te perduxit industria: at me-

hercules multis quattuordecim clausi sunt.

325 seq. Holyday 'if yet thou frown'st, yet hang'st the lip, then be | as rich as two knights; if thou wilt, as three.' Pers. vi 78—80 rem duplica. 'feci; iam triplex, iam mihi quarto, | iam decies redit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.' | inventus; Chrystppe, tui finitor acervi.

RUGAM TRAHIT Sen. ben. VI 7 § 1 vultus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, colligit rugas et trahit frontem, quasi lon-

gius exeam.

326 SUME DUOS EQUITES, FAC TERTIA QUADRINGENTA III 155 n. 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally I 106. II 117. V 132. XI 19. The senators' qualifying estate was three times the knights'. Suet. Aug. 41 senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum milium summa duodecies sestertio taxavit. But Mart. I 103. Plut. Ant. 4 and DCass. LIV 17 § 3. 26 § 3. 30 § 2 make the sum decies i.e. a million. duos equites = duorum equitum censum cf. Cic. Phil. II § 65 n. Pompeii (i.e. bonorum P.) sector.

327 SI NONDUM INPLEVI GREMIUM VII 215. Holyday 'if

yet thy lap's not full, if spread for more.'

328 CROESI FORTUNA X 274 n. proverbial Ov. Pont. IV 3

37 divitis audita est cui non opulentia Croesi?

PERSICA REGNA Hor. c. II 12 21 dives Achaemenes.

329 DIVITIAE NARCISSI Narcissus, Pallas (1 100 n.) and Callistratus, three freedmen of Claudius, richer than Crassus Plin. XXXIII § 134. Suet. Cl. 28. Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus: for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near DCass. LX 34 § 4 τοιοῦτός τις φύλαξ τοῦ δεσπότου ήν. ἐπαπώλετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίφ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθείς. μυριάδας τε γάρ πλείους μυρίων είχε, και προσείχον αὐτῷ και πόλεις και βασιλείς. This wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (ib. 16 § 2), partly by contracting for public works (ib. 33 § 6). Sen. n. q. IV pr. § 15. He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37), but A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (x 330—345 n.), informed Claudius of the fact, and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death, himself took upon him to do so Tac. XI 37. 38 nuntiatumque Claudio epulanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, nec ille quaesivit.

331 PARUIT IMPERIIS Tac. XII 1 pr. caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, orto apud libertos certamine quis

deligeret uxorem Claudio. cf. 3 fin. nihil arduum videbatur in animo principis, cui non iudicium, non odium erat nisi indita et iussa. 54 55 power of Pallas and Felix. 60 fin. cum Claudius libertos, quos rei familiari praefecerat, sibique et legibus adaequaverit. id. h. v o Claudius left the province of Iudaea to Roman knights or to freedmen: e quibus Antonius Felix per omnem saevitiam ac libidinem ius regium servili ingenio exercuit, Drusilla, Cleopatrae et Antonii nepte, in matrimonium accepta, ut eiusdem Antonii Felix progener, Claudius nepos esset. id. an. XII 60 (cf. Suet. Cl. 12. dig. I 16 9 pr. II 15 8 § 19) A.D. 53 the jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the fiscus, which had been subject to the ordinary courts, made over to the imperial procurators; a measure which greatly increased the power and wealth of the freedmen, as they could pronounce sentence in cases in which they were concerned as accusers. Suet. Claud. 29 his [Pallanti et Narcisso], ut diri, uxoribusque addictus, non principem se, sed ministrum egu. ib. 25 fin. sed et haec et cetera totumque adeo ex parte magna principatum non tam suo quam uxorum libertorumque arbitrio administravit, talis ubique plerumque, qualem esse eum aut expediret illis aut liberet. id. Vitell. 2 fin. L. Vitellius, father of the emperor, Claudium uxoribus libertisque addictum ne qua non arte demereretur, pro maximo munere a Messalina petit, ut sibi pedes praeheret excalciandos... Narcissi quoque et Pallantis imagines aureas inter Lares coluit. Sen. apocol. 6 fin. putares omnes esse illius libertos. adeo illum nemo curabat. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 12 speaking of a large sum of money voted by the senate to Pallas, but declined by him, imaginare Caesarem liberti precibus vel potius imperio coram senatu obtemperantem (imperat enim libertus patrono, quem in senatu rogat). DCass. LX 2 § 4 υπό τε των έξελευθέρων και υπό των γυναικών, als συνήν, εκακύνετο. περιφανέστατα γάρ των δμοίων εδουλοκρα- $\tau \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \tau \epsilon \ddot{a} \mu a \kappa a \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \nu \nu a \iota \kappa \kappa \rho a \tau \dot{\eta} \theta \eta$ . § 5 having long lived with his nurse Livia and with the freedmen, οὐδεν ελευθεροπρεπές έκέκτητο, άλλα καίπερ και των Ρωμαίων απάντων και των ύπηκόων αὐτῶν κρατῶν ἐδεδούλωτο. § 6 they worked on his passions and his fears, § 7 and reaped such a harvest from him, and struck such terror into others, that a man would decline the emperor's invitation to accept a freedman's. 14 §§ 1-3 executions urged by Messalina and of Καισάρειοι. 16 § 2 the guilty bought immunity from Messalina and Narcissus. §§ 3-5 the freedmen present at trials in the senate. 17 § 5 Messalina and the freedmen sold the freedom of the city, at first for large sums, but the price fell till at last it could be bought for broken glass. § 8 they also sold all manner of offices. 28 § 2 δουλεύοντα μέντοι αὐτὸν τή τε γυναικί και τοίς απελευθέροις δρώντες ήσχαλλο.

29 § 3 a player in the theatre reciting the saw ἀφόρητός ἐστιν εὐτυχῶν μαστιγίας, all the people looked at Polybius, who rejoined, 'the same poet said βασιλεῖς ἐγένοντο χοί πρίν δντες αἰπόλοι,' yet Claudius suffered him to go unpunished. 31 § 2 for a time Messalina and the freedmen acted in concert; but when she overthrew Polybius, though a paramour, they trusted her no more, κάκ τούτου ἐρημωθεῖσα τῆς παρ' αὐτῶν εὐνοίας ἐφθάρη. 32 § 2 Agrippina employed the influence of the freedmen with Claudius. AV. epit. 4 § 6 liberti eius potestatem summam adepti stupris exilio caede proscriptionibus omnia foedabant. § γ ex quibus Felicem legionibus Iudaeae praefecit, Posidae eunucho post triumphum Britannicum inter militarium fortissimos arma insignia tamquam participi victoriae dono dedit, Polybium inter consules medium incedere fecit. § 8 hos omnes anteibat Narcissus ab epistulis, dominum se gerens ipsius domini, Pallasque praetoris ornamentis sublimatus.



THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of barbarity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1-32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentyrites: one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces and devoured (33-92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine: rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93-131). Man is made for society and sympathy; yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131-174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. I 26. I30. IV 24. Aen. VIII 685—713. Hor. c. I 37. epod. 9. Prop. IV = III II 29—58. Ov. m. xv 826—8. Luc. VIII 541—550 x 58—80. anth. lat. 462 R), and partly by his own observation

of their manners (45 quantum ipse notavi).

With the whole satire compare [Quintil.] decl. XII 'pasti

cadaveris' (verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship cf. XII 28 n. XIII 93 n. exodus 8 26. wisdom 11 15. 12 24 and 27. Rom. I 23 Wetstein. Hdt. II. Manetho in Müller's fragm. hist. II. Cic. n. d. I § 81 82. 101. DS. I II—26. 83—90. Strabo p. 803. Plut. Is. et Os. ed. Parthey esp. 71—75. Iamblichus de mysteriis Aegyptiacis recogn. Parthey Berl. 1857. See R. S. Poole in

dict. Bible 'Egypt.'

VM. 1 2 § 3 the senate commands the temples of Isis and Serapis to be demolished; no workmen daring to touch them L. Aemilius Paulus the consul (either 182 or 168 B.C.) lays the axe to the doors. Tert. apol. 6 the consuls Piso and Gabinius B.C. 58 overthrow the altars of Serapis and Isis and Arpocrates cum suo cynocephalo (Anubis). id. ad nat. 1 10. Serv. Aen. VIII 698 Varro dedignatur Alexandrinos deos Romae coli. DCass. XL 47 § 3 calls the decree of the senate B.C. 53 for the destruction of temples of Serapis and Isis a répas. ib. XLII 26

§ 2 B.C. 48 they were again destroyed in consequence of prodigies; ib. XLVII 15 § 4 B.C. 43 the triumvirs built the first temple of Isis for public worship, the first solemn state recognition of it.

DCass. LIV 6 § 6 B.C. 21 of Augustus τά τε lepà τὰ Διγύπτια ἐπεσιώντα αίθεις ἐπ τὸ ἀστυ ἀνέστειλεν, ἀπειπών μηθένα μηδ' ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ αὐτὰ ἐντὸς ὀγδου ἡμισταδιου ποιεῦν. Ταc. ann. II 85 A.D. 19 actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Iudaicisque pellendis. Suet. Tib. 36 externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Iudaicosque ritus compescuit, coactis qui superstitione ea tenebantur religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere. Ios. ant. XVIII 3 § 4 a Roman matron debauched in the temple of Isis by a lover disguised as Anubis. Tiberius crucified the priests, cast the statue into the Tiber, and overthrew the temple.

Of the emperors, Otho, Domitian, Commodus, Caracalla,

Alexander Severus, are known as devotees of Isis.

Luc. X 17. 175-191 represents curiosity as a main motive for visiting Egypt (177-8 vulgique edissere mores | et ritus

formasque deum).

1—32 the Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but feed without abhorrence on human flesh: of all marvellous stories told by Ulixes to the Phaeacians none are so strange as those of Cyclopes and Laestrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilised days.

1 VOLUSI BITHYNICE one Bithynicus in Mart. VI 50 5.

2 AEGYPTUS PORTENTA COLAT Cypr. quod idola di non sint 4 Aegyptia portenta, non numina. Cic. Tusc. v § 78 Aegyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum inbutae mentes pravitatis erroribus quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, quorum etiamsi imprudentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent.

PORTENTA Aen. VIII 698 omnigenumque deum monstra

et latrator Anubis.

CROCODILON ADORAT Hdt. II 68 description of the crocodile. Το its capture. 69 § 1 τοι σι μέν δη των Αιγυπτίων Ιροί είσι οι κροκόδειλοι, τοισι δ' οδ, άλλι ἄτε πολεμίους περιέπουσι. οι δὲ περί τε Θήβας και την Μοίριος λίμνην οικέοντες και κάρτα ήγηνται αὐτούς είναι Ιρούς. § 2 ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἔνα ἐκάτεροι τρέφουσι κροκόδειλον, δεδιδαγμένον είναι χειροήθεα, ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ και χρύσεα ἐς τὰ ῶτα ἐνθέντες και ἀμφιδέας περί τοὺς προσθίους πόδας, και σίτια ἀποτακτὰ διδώντες και Ιρήία, και περιέποντες ώς κάλλιστα ζώοντας ἀποθανόντας δὲ ταριχεύοντες θάπτουσι ἐν ἰρῆσι θήκησι. § 3 οι δὲ περί Ἑλεφαντίνην πόλιν οικέοντες και ἐσθιουσι αὐτούς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι Ιρούς είναι. Bodies οί

men killed by crocodiles sacred ib. 90. crocodiles buried in the vaults of the labyrinth ib. 148. Plut. Is. et Os. 50 the Apollinopolitans on a set day hunted and ate the crocodile. Strabo 817 city of crocodiles τιμώσα τὸ θηρίον: city of Apollo πολεμούσα τοις κροκοδείλοις. 811 Arsinoe, formerly 'city of crocodiles;' for in this nome they exceedingly honour the crocodile, and in this lake they have a sacred one, fed by himself, which is tame to the priests; it is called Suchos: it is fed with bread, meat and wine, continually brought by strangers who come to the sight. 812 for instance our host, a man of distinction, as he shewed us the curiosities of the place (μυσταγωγων ημάς), went with us to the lake, taking from dinner a cake and roast meat and jug of honey-and-water (μελικράτου). We found the creature lying on the brink. The priests went up to it, and some opened its mouth, while one put in the cake, then the meat, and then poured in the μελίκρατον. The crocodile then plunged into the lake and hastened to the other side. When another visitor came, likewise bearing an offering, the priests ran round and came up to it and again in like manner presented the gifts. Steph. Byz. Διόσπολις tame crocodiles worshipt in caves and tanks. Wilkinson anc. Eg. 1 ser. 111 76 'at Maabdeh, opposite the modern town of Manfaloot, are extensive grottoes, cut far into the limestone mountain, where numerous crocodile mummies have been found, perfectly preserved and evidently embalmed with great care.'

3 PAVET veretur.

SATURAM SERPENTIBUS IBIN Hdt. II 75 § 2 λόγος δέ έστι άμα τῷ ἔαρι πτερωτούς δφις ἐκ τῆς ᾿Αραβίης πέτεσθαι ἐπ΄ **Αλγύπτου, τὰς δὲ ἴβις τὰς ὅρνιθας ἀπαντώσας ἐς τὴν ἐσβολὴν** ταύτης της χώρης ου παριέναι τους δφις, άλλα κατακτείνει». § 3 καλ την ίβιν διά τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τετιμήσθαι λέγουσι Αράβιοι μεγάλως πρός Αίγυπτίων δμολογέουσι δέ καί Αίγύπτιοι δια ταῦτα τιμαν τοὺς δρνιθας τούτους. 76 § 1 είδος δέ τῆς μὲν ίβιος τόδε μέλαινα δεινώς πάσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορέει γεράνου, πρόσωπον δε ες τα μάλιστα επίγρυπον, μέγαθος δσον κρέξ. § 2 an account of the tame ibis. The voluntary slaughter of any sacred animal was punished by death, the involuntary by a fine: but even the involuntary slaughter of ibis or falcon entailed death without hope of reprieve (ib. 65 § 5). Cic. n. d. I & for ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt: avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, cum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyae vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt Mummies in Thebes, Abydus, Hermopolis, Memphis.

4 CERCOPITHECI a long-tailed ape. Mart. XIV 2022 'simius' si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram. Other apes wor-

shipt: the κυνοκέφαλος in Hermopolis, the κήπος in Babylon at Memphis Strabo 812. ib. 699 ζώον ανθρωπονουστότατον. He describes the mode of capture. ib. 703 larger than the biggest dog, white except in face, which is black, with a tail more than two cubits in length; very tame, not malicious or thievish.

5 DIMIDIO MAGICAE RESONANT UBI MEMNONE CHORDAE Memnon in the Aethiopis of Arctinus, son of Aurora and Tithonus, slain by Achilles before Troy; he afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the king Amunoph III. Pausan. 1 42 § 2 άλλα γαρ ού Μέμνονα οί Θηβαΐοι λέγουσι, Φαμένωφα δέ είναι των έγχωρίων, οδ τοθτο το άγαλμα ήν. cf. CIG 4727 εκλυον αὐδήσαντος έγω 'πὸ λίθω Βάλβιλλα | φώνας τᾶς θείας Μ έμνονος ή Φαμένωθ. The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo 816, who himself heard it at dawn, but does not call the statue Memnon's. He saw B.C. 24 two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake (that recorded by Eus. a. u. c. 728=B.C. 26 Thebae Agypti usque ad solum dirutae); it was from the portion of the latter which remained on the base that the sound (ψόφος ώς αν πληγής ού μεγάλης) was believed to proceed. He was there with Aelius Gallus and speaks with great caution. Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than a hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions belong to A.D. 65, the latest to A.D. 196; Hadrian and Sabina paid a long visit A.D. 130; his record is of imperial simplicity (CIG 4728) IMPERAT. AI PIANOC. The inscriptions, some in verse, are in Gr. or Lat., except one which is supposed to be Phoenician; they generally give the name of the witness, the time of day (dawn, as befits the son of Aurora CIG 4747 ζώειν, είναλίη θέτι. Μέμνονα καὶ μέγα φωνείν | μάνθανε μητρώη λαμπάδι θαλπόμενον) and the year. When the statue was restored (probably by Septimus Severus, who carefully inspected it Spartian. 17) it ceased to be vocal. Sir D. Brewster 'ascribed these sounds to the transmission of rarified air through the crevices of a sonorous stone ... the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the rising of the sun.' The same effect of the morning heat on the chilled air in rock crevices was noticed by Humboldt on the banks of the Oronooko. A very large number of the inscriptions belong to Hadrian's reign, and so does our satire. see CIG 4719-4761. CIL 111 30-66.

DIMIDIO MEMNONE 57. VIII 4 n. Curios iam dimidios. cf. III 210 mediam. Cicero, having seen a half-length of his brother Quintus painted ingentibus lineamentis (Macr. II 3 § 4)

said frater meus dimidius maior est quam totus.

6 VETUS THEBE CENTUM IACET OBRUTA PORTIS II. IX 381-3 Θήβας | Αλγυπτίας δθι πλείστα δόμοις εν κτήματα κατα, | αίθ' εκατόμπυλοί είσι.

OBRUTA Strabo 815—6 in his time traces (ἔχνη) of its greatness were shewn to a length of 80 stadia. νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνακείται. Inscriptions on the statue of Memnon (CIG 4730.4741. 4746. 4749) falsely ascribe to Cambyses [B.C. 525] the ruin of the statue, asserting that when complete it spoke articulate words. Germanicus A.D. 19 visited Tac. an. II 60 61 veterum Thebarum magna vestigia and the statue of Memnon.

7 in one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipt, while the goddess of the chase, Diana, is

neglected.

AELUROS Evagr. VI 23 § 5 αίλουρον...κάτταν ή συνήθεια The cat was unknown to Greeks and Romans: no skeleton has been found in Pompeii; in the fable of the town and country mouse men and dogs, not cats, are the enemies feared. faelis, though used to represent alhoupos, is rather a weasel-Mummies of cats and dogs are found together at Thebes; numerous mummies in the 'cave of Artemis' Scheckh Hassan. Hdt. II 66 § I number of cats kept down by two causes: the males kill the young. § 2 the cats, in spite of all precautions, leap into the flames when there is a fire. § 3 èv òréoisi d' av οικίοισι αιέλουρος αποθάνη από του αυτομάτου, οι ένοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς δφρῦς μούνας, παρ' δτέοισι δ' αν κύων, παν τὸ σωμα και την κεφαλήν. 67 § Ι απάγονται δε οι αιέλουροι αποθανόντες ές Ιράς στέγας, ένθα θάπτονται ταριχευθέντες, έν Βουβάστι πόλι τας δε κύνας έν τη έωυτων ξκαστοι πόλι θάπτουσι έν Ιρήσι θήκησι. In fact mummies both of cats and dogs are found everywhere. Timokles in Ath. 300 πως αν μεν ούν σώσειεν [βις ή κύων; | όπου γάρ είς τους όμολογουμένους θεούς | άσεβουντες ού διδόασιν εύθέως δίκην, | τίν' αλελούρου βωμός ἐπιτρίψειεν αν; Cic. n. d. 1 § 81 firmiores enim videas apud eos [Egyptians and Syrians] opiniones esse de bestiis quibusdam quam apud nos de sanctissimis templis et simulacris deorum. § 82 many of the most sacred fanes have been plundered by Romans; at vero ne fando quidem auditum est crocodilum aut ibim aut faelem violatum ab Aegyptio. § 101 possum de ichneumonum utilitate, de crocodilorum, de faelium dicere. DS. 1 83 § 1 names among animals worshipt not only in life but after death the cat, the dog, the ibis, the crocodile. § 2 endowments in land for maintaining the service; vows for the recovery of their children paid in gold and silver to the keepers of the sacred animals [cf. Hdt. II 65 §§ 3 4]. § 3 cats and ichneumons summoned by a whistle and fed with bread sopt in milk or with pieces of fish. § 4 this service is performed with great state; the

votaries wear badges and passers-by bend the knee. § 5 when any sacred creature dies, they beat the breast, wrap it in linen and carry it to be embalmed. § 6 any one who wittingly kills any of these creatures, is put to death; whoever kills a cat or ibis, wittingly or unwittingly, πάντων θανάτω περιπίπτει, τῶν δχλων συντρεχόντων καὶ τὸν πράξαντα δεινότατα διατιθέντων, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐνίοτε πραττόντων ἄνευ κρίσεων [cf. Hdt. II 65 § 5]. § 7 any one who sees one of these creatures lying dead sets up a loud lament and declares that he found it so.

PISCEM e.g. the έγχελυς and λεπιδωτός Hdt. II 72. Plut. Is. et Osir. 7 p. 353<sup>rd</sup> Wytt. The priests were forbidden to eat fish Hdt. II 36 § 6. The other Egyptians ate them sun-dried or

salted ib. 77 § 4, roast or boiled § 5.

8 OPPIDA TOTA CANEM VENERANTUR 7 n. VI 534 plangentis populi currit derisor Anubis. Honoured everywhere Strabo 812. Ael. n. a. X 45. XI 27 Θηβαῖοι δ' ol ἐν Αἰγώπτω πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ὑπὲρ κυπὸς πολεμῆσαι λέγονται. It had the first rank, but lost it after devouring Apis slain by Cambyses Plut. Is. et Os. 44 fin. Mummies in Thebes and elsewhere. The dog was worshipped as sacred to Anubis Steph. Byz. Κυνῶν πόλις, Αἰγυπτία πόλις ...ἐν ἢ πόλει ὁ ἀννουβις τιμᾶται. Hence the oath of Sokrates Plato Gorg. 482b μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν.

NEMO DIANAM Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian

Bubastis with Artemis II 59. 137 § 4.

9 PORRUM ET CEPE NEFAS VIOLARE 174 n. Hor. ep. 1 12 21 Obbar seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas. Plin. II § 16 gentes vero quaedam animalia et aliqua etiam obscena pro dis habeant ac multa dictu magis pudenda, per fetidas caepas, alia et similia iurantes. XIX § 101 alium caepasque inter deos in iureiurando habet Aegyptus. Onions were a common offering on every altar and a principal article of food among the common people exod. 16 3. num. 11 5. Sext. Empir. Pyrth. hyp. III 24 § 224 κρόμμυον δε ούκ αν τις προσενέγκαιτο των καθιερουμένων τώ κατά Πηλούσιον Κασίω Διί. Min. Fel. 28 non magis Isidem quam caeparum acrimonias metuunt. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent, perist. x 253-265 promisce adora, quidquid in terris sacri est, | deos Latinos et deos Aegyptios, | quis Roma libat, quis Canopus supplicat. | Venerem precaris? comprecare et simiam. | placet sacratus aspis Aesculapii? | crocodilus, ibis et canes cur displicent? adpone porris religiosas arulas, venerare acerbum caepe, mordax alium. | fuliginosi ture placantur Lares | et respuuntur consecrata holuscula: | aut unde maior esse maiestas focis, | quam nata in hortis sarculatis creditur, | si numen ollis, numen et porris inest? id. c. Symm. II 865-870 sunt qui quadriviis brevioribus ire parati | vilia Niliacis venerantur holuscula in hortis, | porrum et caepe deos imponere nubibus ausi | aliaque... Isis enim et Serapis et grandi simia cauda | et crocodilus idem quod Iuno Laverna Priapus.

FRANGERE MORSU Luc. VI 114 quae mollire queunt flamma,

quae frangere morsu.

11-13 173 174. XIV 98 n. Luc. X 157-8 multas volucresque ferasque | Aegypti posuere deos. on one occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals DS. I 84 § 1. A Roman who had killed a cat (alhoupon) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name ibid. 83 § 8. Diodorus was present § 9. Tertull. apol. 24 Aegyptiis permissa est tam vanae superstitionis potestas, avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damnandis qui aliquem huiusmodi deum occiderint. genesis 46 34.

11 LANATIS ANIMALIBUS VIII 155 lanatas as subst. Only the Lykopolites, even in Plutarch's time, ate mutton, in imitation of their god the wolf Is. et Os. 72 fin. Sheep sacrificed in the νομός Νιτριώτης and nowhere else in Egypt Strabo 803: honoured in Sais and the Thebais ib. 812. In the Theban nome sheep are spared and goats offered, in the Mendesian vice versa Hdt. II 42. might not be offered to Isis Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 220. Priests abstain from mutton Plut. Is. et Os. 5 cf. 74. The ram was sacred to Iuppiter Hammon, who was κριοπρόσωπος

Hdt. II 42.

12 CAPELLAE goats sacred to Pan αlγοπρόσωπος and τραγοσκελής were worshipt in the νομός Μενδήσιος Hdt. II 42 § 1. 46. Strabo p. 802. 812 fin. The funeral of the special goat was always honoured with general mourning throughout the Mendesian nome Hdt. II 46 § 3.

13 CARNIBUS HUMANIS VESCI LICET cannibalism was not legalised in Egypt (Hdt. 11 45 § 2 τοίσι γὰρ οὐδὲ κτήνεα ὀσίη θύειν έστι χωρίς ότων και έρσένων βοών και μόσχων, όσοι αν καθαροί ξωσι, και χηνών, κώς αν ούτοι ανθρώπους θύοιεν;) such an instance

as is recorded 33 seq. was a sudden outbreak of fury.

14 15 Alcinous, the Phaeacian king, to whom Ulixes related his adventures (Od. VI-XIII) and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Laestrygones and Cyclopes x 81—132. IX 106—

Suet. Caes. 87 in sermone nato super SUPER CENAM

cenam.

15 16 BILEM AUT RISUM FORTASSE QUIBUSDAM MOVERAT

Mart. V 26 3 si forte bilem movit hic tibi versus.

16 ARETALOGUS a Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a cynic is ridiculed by Lucian epigr. 34. Acro on Hor. s. I I 120 philosophi cuiusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui άρεταλόγος dictus est. coupled by Philodem. de poem. (ed. Dübner Par. 1840 p. 13) with μιμογράφοι. Aus. epist. 13 Υωμαίων υπατος άρεταλόγω ήδε ποιητή | Αὐσόνι. Augustus (Suet. 74) in order to enliven his entertainments acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circo ludios interponebat ac frequentius aretalogos. Manetho IV 446—9 μωρολόγους χλεύης θ' ήγήτορας, ύβριγέ-λωτας, | èν δ' άρεταλογίη μυθεύματα ποικίλ' έχοντας, | ψηψάων παίκτας τε καὶ έξ δχλοιο πορισμών | βομβηδόν ζωοντας, άλήμονας ης χθονός alel. cf. Lucian ver. hist. I 3 άρχηγός δε αυτοις και διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ 'Ομήρου 'Οδυσσεύς, τοις περί τον 'Αλκίνουν διηγούμενος ανέμων τε δουλείαν και μονοφθάλμους και ώμοφάγους και άγρίους τινάς ανθρώπους, έτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῷα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν έταιρων μεταβολάς, οδα πολλά έκείνος ώς πρός ιδιώτας ανθρώπους έτερατεύσατο τούς Φαίακας.

IN MARE 24 25.

17 ABICIT the universal spelling in good mss., whatever the quantity of the first syllable. Verg. ecl. 3 96 reice (~). Tibull. I 8 54 conicit. Luc. VII 575 sübicit. Mart. X 82 I ădicit. Lachm. and Munro on Lucr. II 951. Gell. IV 17 who enquires how the first syllable of obiciebat, conicere, subicit, inice, obicibus, subices, can be long: he would write per duo i. On the tense and mood see III 296 n. IV 28 n. Aen. III 367 quae prima pericula vito? IV 534 en quid ago?

VERA no fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such

wonders (Od. XII 73—259).

18 LAESTRYGONAS their seat (Od. x 81 82 Λάμου αlπθ πτολleθρον | Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην) was believed to be Formiae. Hor. c. III 16 34 Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora. cf. ib. 17 1—0. their king Antiphates Iuv. xIV 20.

LAESTRYGONAS ATQUE CYCLOPAS Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III 240 which they would not venture to carry into effect είγε μὴ παρά

Κύκλωψιν ή Λαιστρυγόσι πολιτεύουντο.

19 CITIUS X 220 n. XVI 32. Cic. Phil. II § 25 n. SCYLLAM Od. XII 73—259.

CONCURRENTIA SAXA Ov. am. II II 3 4 of the Argo quae concurrentis inter temeraria cautes | conspicuam fulvo vellere vexit ovem. id. m. VII 62—3 nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis | dicuntur montes (then follow Scylla and Charybdis). VFI. 1 630 hocine Cyaneae concurrunt aequore cautes?

20 CYANEAS the two clashing rocks (Συμπληγάδες, σύνδρομοι) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for aftercomers; by other writers these 'Dark Rocks' are placed at the mouth of the Bosporus, by Homer, who calls them

πλαγκταί, apparently in the Sicilian waters Od. XII 59 seq. Eurip. Med. I 2. ȳ also (after Homer and other Greeks) in Ov. Mart. Luc. II 716. Stat. VFl. IV 561—2 errantique pe altum Cyaneas. furor his medio concurrere ponto. [CYANEIS 'dative; as the Cyaneae seem to be the whole cliffs of which the saxa are so to say the component parts:="saxa quae concurrunt Cyaneis"; ("the rocks which clash together to the Cyaneae,)" so that in sense it is the same thing as a genitive. Cyaneae strikes me as the most poetical, "those clashing rocks, the Cyaneae", recalling Horace's infames scopulos Acroceraunia H.A.].M.]

UTRES the bag in which Aeolus delivered the winds bound to Ulixes Od. x 1-76. cf. with the whole passage [Quintil.] decl. 12 §§ 26 27 credibiles fabulas fecimus, felices miserias, scelera innocentia . . . siquis mentitus est Cyclopas, Lacstrygonas, Sphingas, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus . . . hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. quaedam plane falsa sunt; sol in ortu suo non occidit nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. vidit nos vulneribus [? funeribus Burm.] pastos et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. publice [cf. 29 seq.] monstra commissa sunt et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. poenis nostris iam ne fames quidem satis est. hoc non omnes ferae faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia [cf. 146 147], pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, uti quaeque consuerunt. inter homines [i.e. of tame animals] etiam sigua alienis membris imprimunt dentem, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit [150]. nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus [142 seq.].

21 PERCUSSUM esse publ. sch. lat. gr. 2 p. 346 § 99. Sil. IV 797 aut si velle nefas superos fixumque [est] sedetque.

22 ELPENORA who, when Ulixes left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Od. x 552-560); Ulixes saw his shade in Hades (XI 51-83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (x 135-468): but he represents him as breaking his neck by a fall in drunken sleep, and therefore a very fit inmate of Circe's sty.

23 TAM VACUI CAPITIS POPULUM PHARACA PUTAVIT? XIV 57. Lucian ver. hist. 1 3 cited on 16.

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POPULUM PHAEACA identified with the men of Corcyra (25 now Corfu) Thuc. I 25. The subst. is used for the possessive IV 100 Numidas ursos. VIII 132 n. XI 94. XIV 278 n. Thuc. II 36 Ελληνα πόλεμον. Madvig § 191.

25 CORCYRAEA URNA Ath. 33<sup>b</sup> χαριέστατος δ' οίνος els παλαίωσιν ο Κερκυραίοs. [Aristot.] mir. ausc. 111 a great fair in Illyricum, where Thasian, Chian and Lesbian wines are sold and Corcyrean wine-jars (αμφορείς). Mart. VIII 68 I Corcyraei regis. XIII 37 I horti.

TEMETUM connected with temulentus, abstemius. 17 R sequere, temeti timor. Gell. X 23 § I aetatem abstemias egisse, hoc est vino semper, quod temetum prisca lingua appellabatur, abstinuisse. Odyss. VIII 248, where Alcinous says, alel δ' ήμεν δαίς τε φίλη κίθαρις τε χοροί τε. Hor. ep. I 15 24 Obbar pinguis ut inde domum possim Phaeaxque reverti.

DUXERAT had quaffed (as in Prop. 11 9 21 and Hor. e.g. c. 1 17 22 pocula) or (cf. Od. IX 9 μέθυ δ' έκ κρητήρος ἀφύσσων) had

drawn from the cratera into the cups.

URNA XII 44.

26 SOLUS ENIM HAEC ITHACUS NULLO SUB TESTE CANEBAT so Aiax Ov. m. XIII 14 15 sua [facta] narret Ulixes, | quae sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. Ulixes had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phaeacia Od. v 365.

ITHACUS XIV 287 n.

NULLO SUB TESTE VII 13 n. VFl. VII 418-9 sic te sub teste remitti | fas me, virgo, tuum? So sub exemplo. A sober Phaeacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulixes, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people.

CANEBAT II 64. VII 153 n. X 178. 210. XI 180. Quintil. XI I § 56 in quibus non solum cantare, quod vitium pervasit,

aut lascivire, sed ne argumentari quidem . . . . decet.

27 CONSULE IUNCO (A.D. 127 cf. XIII 17 n.) A s. c. Iuncianum (dig. XL 5 52 § 4) bears date (ib. 28 § 4) Aemilio Iunco et Iulio Severo cos., is later than the s. c. Articuleianum of A.D. 101 (ib. 52 § 7), and was interpreted by Antoninus Pius (ib. § 9). Another Aemilius Iuncus consul in the time of Commodus (Lamprid. Comm. 4). In a military diploma from Sardinia dated Hadrian's 11th year of trib. pot. i.e. A.D. 127 Borghesi (oeuvres v 63-71) for VLIO IVNCO reads L. Aemilio Iunco, whom with Sex. Iulius Severus he makes coss. on 3 Oct. 127. He cites another Aemilius Iuncus CIG 1346. But Renier, who had a squeeze of the diploma, asserts that the first letter of the *nomen* remaining is V not I; Waddington makes the second letter D, understanding the proconsul of Cyprus named in an inscription of the 2nd cent. A.D. at Lamaca Ti.  $K\lambda\alpha\dot{\nu}\delta\iota\sigma$  "Iouykos"  $d\nu\theta\dot{\nu}\pi\alpha\tau\sigma$   $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon$  K.T.A. Thus a Iuncus and a Severus will be colleagues in three different years.

28 SUPER to the south of, up the country. Coptos lay on a canal about a mile from the right bank of the Nile, far to the north of Ombi and 12 miles south of Tentyra 35. Plinty § 60 Coptos Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium, the capital of the nomos Copties in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their Indian and Arabian cargoes at the harbours Berenike and Myoshormos in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptos Strabo 781—1. 815. Hence the Coptic language. Ruins of the city at Keft.

29 VOLGI SCELUS Quintil. cited 20 n.

cothurnis the thick-soled tragic buskin vi 506. 634—8 speaking of mothers poisoning their children fingimus hace altum satura sumente cothurnum | scilicet et finem egressi legemque priorum | grande Sophoclo carmen bacchamur hiatu.| montibus ignotum Rutulis caeloque Latino i | nos utinam vani! 643—6 credamus tragicis quidquid de Colchide torva | dicitur et Progne. nil contra conor. et illae | grandia monstra suis audebant temporibus, sed | non propter nummos. cf. 655—661 Belides, Eriphylae, Clytaemnestram, Atrides. VII 72 n. Stat. s. v 3 96 97 qui furias regumque dolos aversaque caelo | sidera terrifico super indonuere cothurno. Tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, Thyestes or Oedipus.

30 SCELUS Iust. XI 3 § II adiciunt scelerum priorum fabulas, quibus omnes scaenas repleverint. On the repetition

of scelus cf. XIV 48 n.

A PYRRA I 81—84 n. ex quo Deucalion cet. Stat. Th. XI 469 quam bene post Pyrram tellus pontusque vacabant. Mart. X 6 I Pyrrae filia, of an old old crone. 'When Adam delved and Eve span.'

QUAMQUAM OMNIA SYRMATA VOLVAS VIII 272 n. Ov. Pont. IV 5 27 tempus ad hoc nobis, repetas licet omnia,

nullum.

SYRMATA VIII 228—9 Thyestae | syrma, from σύρω, the long trailing robe worn by actors, to give height to the figure. Holyday 'search from Pyrra all your tragic trains.' Mart. XII 94 3 4 transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos: | aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.

81 ACCIPE XIII 120 n. Lucil. Lucr. Verg. cet.

33—92 During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who had a religious feud with that town, disturbed the proceedings. In a fierce conflict which ensued, one of the Tentyrites

was killed, torn to pieces and devoured by the victors. Compare the annual faction fight at Heliopolis Hdt. II 63. 64 § 1.

33 VETUS ATQUE ANTIQUA VI 21. antiquus is what was long ago; hence antiqui mores, the good old times, antiqui antici those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous \* vetus (I 132 n.) what has long been, hence inveterate, experienced, vetus militiae cet.: novus what is seen for the first time, strange )( antiquus; recens fresh, which has lasted but for a short time )( to vetus: Plaut. mil. 751 orationem veterem atque antiquam. Freund s. v. antiquus: so παλαιδε και ἀρχαῖοs Plut. cons. ad Apoll. 115°. Trench N.T. synonyms n. 67.

35 OMBOS now Kum Ombu, the capital of the nomos or (praefectura) Ombites (Plin. v § 49), 30 m. p. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at Kum Ombu and

Roman coins bearing a crocodile.

TENTYRA 2 n. 76. now Denderah (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the nomos Tentyrites (Plin. v § 49) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were more than 100 miles distant, separated by five nomes and several important cities, they were not finitimi or vicini (36). Iuv. is guilty of a gross error in geography, but has assigned the battle to the most likely combatants. Ael. n. a. X 21 some Egyptians, as the Ombites, reverence crocodiles; regarding them with the same admiration as we do the gods of Olympus. If their children are carried off by them, they often rejoice above measure, and go in solemn procession, ολα δήπου τεκούσαι θεφ βοραν και δείπνον. But the Apollonopolites, a branch of the Tentyrites, take the crocodiles in nets, hang them from trees and flog them, then cut them up and eat them. With the Ombites they are even familiar, and such as are fed in the ponds which they have made, come at call. They throw to them the heads of the creatures sacrificed (for this part they will not eat themselves), and the crocodiles leap about them. The Apollonopolites however hate the crocodile. ib. 24 (after describing the method of killing the crocodile in Tentyra): these people are so active in hunting them, ώς του εκείθι ποταμου είρηνην άγειν αὐτών βαθυτάτην. Here then they swim without fear and disport themselves in swimming; but amongst the Ombites or Coptites or Arsenoites it is not easy even to bathe the feet, nor to draw water: nay you may not even freely and without precaution walk along the river's banks. The Tentyrites reverence hawks; the inhabitants of Coptos then, intending to vex them as enemies of crocodiles. often crucify hawks.

36 37 cf. XIV 100 n. some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who thus broke up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy DS. I 89 §\$ 56. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrhynchitae and Kynopolitae had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued Is, et Os 380b. DCass. XLII 34 § 2 θρησκεύουσί τε γάρ πολλά [ἰερά οἱ Δἰγύττιοι]...και πολέμους ύπερ αὐτῶν και πρός αλλήλους, ἄτε μη καθ' έν άλλὰ και έκ τοῦ έναντιωτάτου και αύτοις τιμωντές τινα, αναιρούνται. Plin. VIII §§ 92 93 describes the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritae, adding that they exerted a peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile. Strabo 814-5 at Tentyra the crocodile is regarded as the most hateful of beasts: for while the other Egyptians, though aware of the creature's vice and how destructive it is to mankind, still worship and spare it, these track it out in every way and extirpate it. They seem to have an antipathy to the crocodiles, so as to suffer no harm from them, diving under them and crossing them, which no others dare do. When crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, Tentyrites accompanied them. A reservoir was made with a stage at one side, on which the creatures might bask, and it was the Tentyrites who drew them out in a net, going into the water to them, and returning them into it.

37 38 SOLOS CREDAT HABENDOS ESSE DEOS QUOS IPSE COLIT Arr. Epikt. I II § 13 speaking of diet πάσα ἀνάγκη, εἰ ὁρθά ἐστι τὰ Αἰγυπτίων, μὴ ὁρθά εἶναι τὰ τῶν ἀλλων εἰ καλῶς ξχει τὰ Ἰουδαίων, μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων. The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Luc. I 452 seq.) and Jewish (Iuv. XIV 100 n.), was opposed to the Roman principle: Arn. VI 7 fin. civitas maxima et numinum cunctorum

cultrix.

39 ALTERIUS POPULI Ombitarum 73.

40 INIMICORUM Tentyritarum.

42 POSITIS AD COMPITA MENSIS Hdt. II 35 § 4 ἐσθίουσι δἰ ἔξω ἐν τῆσι ὁδοῖσι. Mela I § 57 cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt.

POSITIS MENSIS Prop. IV = III 25 I risus eram positis inter

convivia mensis.

43 PERVIGILI TORO III 275 n. VIII 158 pervigiles popinas.

TORO on which they reclined when feasting.

44 SEPTIMUS schol. 'festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari.' Amm. XXII 15 § 17 of crocodiles! saevientes semper eaedem ferae quasi pacto foedere quodam castrensi per septem caerimoniosos dies mitescunt ab omni saevitia dessistentes, quibus sacerdotes Memphi natales celebrant Nili.

SANE X 183 'it is true.'

45 IPSE hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. The voyage was recommended to consumptive patients, or to such as spit blood, or were reduced by a long illness Plin. XXIV. § 28. XXXII §§ 62 63. Cels. III 22. Plin. ep. V 19 § 6. Most lives of Iuv., following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet 'per honorem militiae, quamquam octogenarius, urbe summotus missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et ioculari delicto par esset.' Borghesi oeuvres V 512 shews that this story is incredible and contradicted by Spart. Hadr. 10, who praises Hadrian for not allowing that any one, aut minor quam virtus posceret aut maior quam pateretur humanitas, in castris contra morem veterem versaretur, adding tribunum nisi plena barba non fecit, aut eius actatis, quae prudentia et annis tribunatus robur impleret.

46 FAMOSO CANOPO I 26 n. Prop. IV=III II 39 incesti metertix regina Canopi. Ov. tr. I 279 80 non, ut Alexandri claram delatus in urbem | delicias videam, Nile iocose, tuos. Luc. x 63 et Romana petit imbelli signa Canopo. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 the sage de secessu cogitans numquam Canopum eliget, quamvis neminem Canopus esses frugi vetet, ne Baias quidem: diversorium vitiorum esse coeperunt. illic sibi plurimum luxuria permittit, illic, tamquam aliqua licentia debeatur loco, magis solvitur. Quintil. I 2 § 7 verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis risu et osculo excipinus. Mart. IV 42 34 Niliacis primum puer hic nascatur in oris: | nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis. Stat. s. III 2 III curve Therapnaei lasciviat ora Canopi. The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians. Canopus is masc. an exception to the general rule Madvig § 39 c.

47 ADDE QUOD XIV 114 n. one motive of the attack was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers 40—6; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey.

MADIDIS VI 297 madidum Tarentum. βεβρεγμένοι. Such was the character of the Egyptians. Ath. 34 Δίων ο έξ 'Ακαδημείας φιλοίνους φησί και φιλοπότας τους Αίγυπτίους γενέσθαι.

48 BLAESIS Prop. III=II 33 22 errabant multo quod tua verba mero. Sen. ep. 83 § 27 temptantur pedes, lingua non constat.

MERO Luc. X 160. Mareotic wine and wine from the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile (Plin. XIV § 74) are mentioned. Hdt. II 77 § 4 (Bähr) says the Egyptians drank barley-wine [cf. Strabo 799. Ath. 34] not having vines; but ib. 37 § 5 he speaks of the priest's rations of wine (οἶνος ἀμπέλινος cf. 60 § 3). Strabo 813 oasis of Abydos εύουνος.

M. I.

11

INDE among the Ombites.

49 TIBICINE Prop. V=IV 8 39 Nilotes tibicen erat. Tac. XIV 60 Eucaerus, natione Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. Petron. fr. 19 Bücheler Memphitides pullae | sacris deum paratae | ...tinctus colore noctis | manu pur loquaci | ...Aegyptias choreas. Strabo 814 no auntilis in the temple of Osiris, as in those of other gods.

MIGRO TIBICINE abl. abs. "with a black to play the fute:" the black was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian, they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of lower Egypt they use QUA

LIACUMQUE such as they had.

50 UNGUENTA FLORES V 36. XI 122 n. Plin. XXIII § 98 the palm that bears myrobalanum best in Egypt. XII § 56 the Ptolemies planted turis arbores. XIII § 26 terrarum omnium Aegyptus accommodatissima unguentis. Ointment-bottles of alabaster, onyx, glass, ivory, bone, shells, have been discovered: in hot climates the use of ointment is general to soften and cool the skin. DChrys. or. 32 (to the Alexandrians) joins στεφάνους, ἐταίρας and μύρον (1 403 18 Dind.).

FLORES CORONAE Plin. XXI § 47 amaranto...Alexandrino palma, qui decerptus adservatur mireque, postquam defecere cuncti flores, madefactus aqua reviviscit et hibernas coronas facil. § 5 sic coronas e floribus receptis paulo mox subiere quae vocantur 'Aegyptiae. § 177 trychno...utinam ne coronarii in Aegypto

uterentur, quos invitat hederae foliorum similitudo.

51 HINC among the Tentyrites was hungry hate.

51.52 IURGIA PRIMA . . . HAEC TUBA RIXAE III 288 n. Tac. h. I 64 iurgia primum, mox rixa.

**52** TUBA I 160.

53 CONCURRITUR Hor. s. 1 1 7. Sall. Liv.

53 54 VICE TELI SAEVIT Ov. m. XII 381—2 saevique vicem praestantia teli | cornua.

54 NUDA MANUS Sil. XVI 47 nudus telis.

55-65 Aen. VII 505-527. VIX CUIQUAM AUT NULLI Pers. 13 vel duo vel nemo. Plat. apol. 17b ή τι ή οιδέν.

AUT=or rather Hand Tursell. I 539.

56 ASPICERES 2d sing. of conj. to denote an indefinite subject, 'one might see.' Roby 1544. 1546. Munro Lucr. ind. 'potential.'

57 DIMIDIOS VIII 4.

ALIAS so disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59 TAMEN bloody as the fray is, still.

60 CALCENT Madvig § 357.

61 SANE 44 'in truth.

MILIA acc. VIII 9 n. 'and indeed where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken? So (ergv) they fall to work more

fiercely than before.'

63 SAXA Aen. I 150 iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat. Strabo 819 fin. Petronius assailed by many thousand Alexandrians μετὰ λιθων βολῆs. Philo leg. ad Gai. 19 in the massacre of Jews by the Alexandrian mob many were stoned. Trebell. XXX tyr. 22 § 1 est hoc familiare populi Aegyptiorum, ut furiosi ac dementes vel de levissimis quibusque usque ad summa rei publicae pericula perducantur. § 3 one day a slave of the governor being beaten for saying that his shoes were better than a soldier's, a crowd collected at the house of the governor, atque eum omni seditionum instrumento et furore persecuta est: ictus est lapidibus, petitus est ferro, nec defuit ullum seditionis telum.

64 DOMESTICA 'familiar, natural, handy.'

65 TURNUS I 162. Aen. XII 896—901 saxum circumspicit ingens.... | vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, | qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; | ille

manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem.

ΑΙΑΧ ΧΙΥ 213. Hom. Il. VII 268—9 Αΐας πολύ μείζονα λααν άείρας | ήκ επιδινήσας, επέρεισε δε ΐν ἀπέλεθρον. ib. ΧΙΙ 380—3 Aίας slew Epikles μαρμάρω όκριδεντι βαλών, δ ρα τείχεος έντος | κείτο μέγας παρ ξπαλξω ὑπέρταστς οὐδέ κέ μιν ρέα | χείρεσσ' ἀμφοτέρης έχοι ἀνήρ, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν, | οἴοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. δ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἔμβαλ' ἀείρας.

66 TYDIDES II. V 302-5 ο δε χερμάδιον λάβε χειρί | Τυδείδης, μέγα έργον, ο ού δύο γ' άνδρε φέροιεν, | οτοι νῦν Βροτοί εἰσ'. ο δέ μιν ρέα πάλλε και οτος. | τῷ βάλεν Αίνείαο

κατ Ισχίον.

66 67 QUO (with which) PERCUSSIT QUEM (such as) VALEANT cf. 169—171 quorum non sufficit...sed crediderint.

68 ILLIS i. e. illorum dextris III 74 n.

69 GENUS HOC VIVO IAM DECRESCEBAT HOMERO II. I 271—2 κείνοισι δ' ἀν οὕτις | τῶν, οὶ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο, says Nestor of his former associates. ib. XII 447—9 τον δ' οὕ κε δύ ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω | ἡπίδιως ἐπ' ἄμαξαν ἀπ' αδδεος ἀχλίσσειαν, | οἰοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ οἰος.

70 TERRA MALOS HOMINES NUNC EDUCAT VI I seq. XIII 23—37 esp. 26 n. on the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. Hes. op. 90 seq. Hor. c. III 6 45—8. in respect of stature Empedokles in Plut. plac. phil. v 27 men of the present time, compared to the first men, βρεφῶν ἐπέχειν τάξιν. Lucr. II 1148—74 earth's decay, so v 799 800. 827

Munro. 913-5. 925-930. Plin. VII § 73 Dalech. cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [mensuram] propemodum observatur. rarosque patribus proceriores consumente ubertatem seminum exustione in cuius vices nunc vergat aevum. in Creta terrae motu rupto monte inventum est corpus stans xliv cubitorum, quod alii Orionis alii Oti esse arbitrabantur. § 74 Orestis [Hdt. 1 68] corpus oraculi iussu refossum septem cubitorum fuisse monimentis creditur. iam vero ante annos prope mille vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium quam prisca conqueri. Sertorius found the tomb of Antaeus with his skeleton of 60 cubits Plut. Sert. 9 § 5. Aug. civ. Dei XV o saw on the shore at Utica a human grinder, which would make 100 ordinary teeth: sed illum gigantis alicuius fuisse crediderim. nam praeter quod erant omnium multo quam nostra maiora tunc corpora, gigantes longe ceteris anteibant. (then Pliny is cited, non haec velut poetica figmenta deridens, sed in historicam fidem tamquam miraculorum naturalium scriptor adsumens.) verum, ut dixi, antiquorum magnitudines corporum inventa plerumque ossa, quoniam diuturna sunt, etiam multo posterioribus saeculis produnt. Philostr. Ap. IV 16 § 2 Achilles of 12 cubits. Paus. I 35 § 6=5 the corpse of Asterius, grandson of Earth, 10 cubits long. § 7=6 when a hillside fell in a storm, ὀστᾶ ἐφάνη τὸ σχῆμα παρέχωτα ἐτ πίστιν ως έστιν ανθρώπου, επεί δια μέγεθος ούκ έστιν οπως αν έδοξεν. they were shewn as bones of Geryones. Lasaulx Studien 5-9 ('die Geologie der Griechen u. Römer') has collected many examples of skeletons of gigantic size, found in antiquity, and supposed to be the remains of heroes; where found in coffins, they must in pre-historic times have been discovered and buried with honour.

71 RIDET as pusillos: ODIT as malos. Aesch. ch. 560 γελά

δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ.

RIDET ET 74 n.

72 A DEVERTICULO REPETATUR FABULA Namatian. II 61 62 sed deverticulo fuimus fortasse loquaces: | carmine propositum iam repetamus iter. to return from the digression (65—71).

73 'after they (i.e. the pars altera, the Ombitae) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows

against the enemy; on this the Tentyritae fled.'

74 AUDET ET X 122 n.

75 TERGA FUGA PRAESTANT Tac. Agr. 37 armatorum paucioribus terga praestare.

OMBIS Saumaise compares Bactri, Tentyri, 'Αλάβαστροι.

76 PALMAR of the Thebais Plin. XIII §§ 47 48. Galen de

alim. fac. II 26 Egyptian dates dry and astringent, yet the Theban have some share γλυκύτητος άμυδρας. C. VALES.

77 HINC 'hereupon,' owing to the hasty flight. ['better hic "upon this," "at this point:" see III 12 n.' H. A. J. M.]

78 AST ILLUM III 264. Hand Tursell. I 420-1.

78 79 IN PLURIMA SECTUM FRUSTA ET PARTICULAS Philo leg. ad Gai. 10 fin. the Alexandrian mob dragged many Jews still living through the market-place, leaping on them and not even sparing the dead bodies. διαρταμώντες γάρ αὐτὰ κατὰ μέλη και μέρη και πατούντες οι και τών ατιθάσσων θηρίων ώμοτεροι καλ άγριώτεροι, πάσαν ίδεαν εξανήλισκον ώς μηδε λείψανον γούν, δ δυνήσεται ταφής έπιλαχείν, ύπολιπέσθαι. DCass. LXXI 4 § I A.D. 172 the Egyptian robbers called Βουκόλοι instigated a riot, in which, disguised as women, they cut up (κατέκοψαν) a Roman centurion, και τον συνόντα αυτώ καταθύσαντες έπι τε τών σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον.

82 from DECOXIT, 'boiled,' we must supply 'roasted' with VERIBUS. a like seugma in VFl. VIII 254 pars verubus, pars

undanti despumat aeno.

LONGUM Holyday ''twas dull, they saw, | to wait the dress-

ing: it pleased well though raw.'

84 here we may rejoice, that fire, marréxrou mupos σέλαs, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven and is the symbol of civilisation, was not profaned by these savages.

NON VIOLAVERIT IGNEM Cic. Rosc. Am. § 71 of the punishment of parricides noluerunt sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur.

85 Ĥes. op. 50—52 κρύψε δὲ πῦρ. τὸ μὲν αὖτις ἐδε παῖς Ἰαπετοῖο | ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητιόεντος | ἐν κοίλω

νάρθηκι.

86 ELEMENTO GRATULOR Ov. m. X 305-7 gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi, | gratulor huic terrae quod abest regionibus illis, | quae tantum genuere nefas.

TE probably not Volusius (1), but 'thee, O fire'; yet the

transition is harsh.

88 sustinuit έτλη VI 104—5 ludia dicit | sustinuit. XIV 127. We rejoice that the fire escaped so great profanation: but he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with keener relish: for ['when the crime was so great, lest you should have doubts whether the first, even the very first, had any pleasure; I answer nay even the last of all had it: H. A. J. M.

90 GULA XIV 10 n.

91 STETIT stood waiting for his turn.

92 DE III-259.

93—131 The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but they could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Taurica, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.

VASCONES (cf. 124 Britones. Οὐάσκωνες Strabo; Οὐάσκονες Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent. perist. I 94 iamne credis, bruta quondam Vasconum gentilitas? One of the chief towns among the Vascones was Calagurris (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian. Hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompeius Liv. perioch. 93; it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72 Oros. V 23 Calagurrim Afranius iugi obsidione confectam atque ad infames escas miseranda inopia coactam ultima caede incendioque delevit. Sall. h. III 6 D parte consumpta relicua cadaverum ad diuturnitatis usum sallerent. Flor. II 10=III 22 § 9 in fame nihil non experta Calagurris. Strabo 201 το γε της άνθρωποφαγίας και Σκυθικόν είναι λέγεται καί έν άνάγκαις πολιορκητικαίς καί Κελτοί και "Ιβηρες και άλλοι πλείους ποιήσαι τοῦτο λέγονται.

94 PRODUXERE ANIMAS II 156. VI 501. IX 123. prolonged

their lives.

95 INVIDIA spite.

BELLORUM ULTIMA XII 55. Luc. X 466 ultima rerum. Fabri on Liv. XXI 44 § 4. τα ἔσχατα. Holyday 'the worst of war.'

96 LONGAE OBSIDIONIS EGESTAS a mother eating her suckling in Ios. bell. VI 3 § 4. cf. § 3 where he calls it a portent unheard of among Greeks and barbarians and describes the extremity of the famine.

97 'for this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity.'

98 DICTA MIHI 152. VI 559 formidatus Othoni. XII 44. mihī as tibī III 199. V 128. IX 93. sibī X 201.

GENS Calagurritani.

99 QUIDQUID XIII 83 n. Sil. II 461. 474.

100 101 HOSTIBUS IPSIS PALLOREM AC MACIEM MISERAN-TIBUS Appian speaking of the Numantines VI (Hisp.) 97 οδε τὰ μὲν σώματα ἢν ἀκάθαρτα καὶ τριχῶν καὶ ὀνύχων καὶ ἀνόπου μεστά.... ἐφαίνοντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐλεεινοί. Ον. m. VI 276 nunc miseranda vel hosti. 102 103 ESSE PARATI ET SUA Ov. m. VIII 868—9 ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu | coepit, et infelix minuendo corpus alebat. [Quintil.] decl. XII § 8 non habitant una pudor et fames... memetipsum, si nihil fuisset aliud, comedissem.

105 106 QUIBUS ILLORUM POTERANT IGNOSCERE MANES QUORUM CORPORIBUS VESCEBANTUR Soph. OC. 998—9 οἶς έγὼ οὖδὲ τὴν πατρὸς | ψυχὴν ἄν οἶμαι ζῶσαν ἀντειπεῖν ἐμοί.

106 107 MELIUS NOS ZENONIS PRAECEPTA MONENT VIII 82

84. XIII 19 n. 121 n. 184 n.

ZENONIS of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3rd centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was schol. 'quod honestum esset, id summum et solum bonum esse.' Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances DL. VII § 130. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death. x 356 n. e.g. Cleanthes DL. vii § 176. Atticus Nep. XXV 21 22. Silius Italicus Plin. ep. 111 7. Sen. ep. 70 § 7 non omni pretio vita emenda est. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 207 says that Stoics allowed cannibalism Ral 70 ανθρωπείων γεύεσθαι σαρκών παρ' ήμιν μεν άθεσμον, παρ' όλοις δὲ βαρβάροις Εθνεσιν άδιάφορον έστιν και τί δει τους βαρβάρους λέγειν, όπου και ο Τυδεύς τον έγκέφαλον τοῦ πολεμίου λέγεται φαγείν και οι άπο τής στοας ούκ άτοπον είναι φασι το σάρκας τινά έσθίειν άλλων τε άνθρώπων και έαυτοῦ; ib. §§ 247-8 the words of Chrysippus are cited. Theoph. ad Autol. III 5 ἐπειδή οθν πολλά ανέγνως, τί σοι έδοξε τά Ζήνωνος ή τά Διογένους και Κλεάνθους, όπόσα περιέχουσιν αι βίβλοι αύτων, διδάσκουσαι άνθρωποβορίας, πατέρας μέν ὑπὸ ἰδίων τέκνων ἔψεσθαι και Βιβρώσκεσθαι:

108 CANTABER in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours and proverbial for their wildness. cf. for the laxer use of the term to denote the inhabitants of N. Spain Caes. b. G. III 26 fin. cl. 23. b. c. 1 38. Between B.C. 29—19 they gave much trouble to the Romans Hor. c. II 6 2 Cantabrum indoctum inga ferre nostra. But a change had come over the scene Plin. ep. II 13 § 4 of hither Spain scis quod iudicium provinciae illius, quanta gravitas. In the Angustan age among Latin poets Sextilius Ena was of Corduba (Sen. suas. 6 § 27 municipem nostrum. cf. Cic. p. Arch. § 26); among Latin prose writers Hyginus was a Spaniard (or Alexandrian Suet. gr. 20), as were Porcius Latro, the elder Seneca (father of the philosopher and grandfather of Lucan), Arellius Fuscus of Asia, L. Cestius Pius of Smyrna. Under

later emperors Spain boasted Seneca, the Lucans, Columella, Mela, Quintilian, Martial, Herennius Senecio, perhaps Valerius Flaccus. Plin. ep. 11 3 § 8 a parallel to the queen of Sheba numquamne legisti Gaditanum quendam Titi Livi nomine gloriaque commotum ad visendum eum ab ultimo terrarum orbe venisse, statimque, ut viderat, abisse? Sertorius founded Greek and Latin schools at Osca (Huesca) Plut. XIV § 2. Strabo 151 of the Turdetani esp. in Baetica 7eλέως els τον 'Ρωμαίων μεταβέβληνται τρόπον, οὐδὲ τῆς διαλέκτου της σφετέρας έτι μεμνημένοι. Pacat. paneg. XII 4 of Spain hace facundissimos oratores, haec clarissimos vates parit, haec iudicum mater, haec principum est. haec Traianum illum, haec deinceps Hadrianum misit imperio. CIL II (inscriptions in Spain) 1738 retor Graecus. 2236 magister grammaticus Graecus. 2892 magister grammaticus Latinus. 4967 31 arma virumque cano.

109 PRAESERTIM we are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, and that too in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?

AETATE METELLI Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B.C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius

B.C. 79-72, and triumphed over Spain B.C. 71.

110 NUNC TOTUS NOSTRAS GRAIASQUE HABET ORBIS ATHE-NAS III 61 n. VI 185-199. VII 148 n. 149 n. 227 n. Aus. prof. Burdig. 2 7-10 to Alcimus Alethius palmae forensis et Camenarum decus, | exemplar unum in litteris, | quas aut Athenis docta coluit Graecia | aut Roma per Latium Suet. gr. 3 fin. iam in provincias quoque gramcolit. matica penetraverat, ac nonnulli de notissimis doctoribus peregre docuerunt, maxime in Gallia togata. Hor. c. III 85 Bentley docte sermones utriusque linguae. Cic. p. Arch. § 23 si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Latin was the official language in which decrees were issued; subject nations were obliged to employ interpreters VM. II 2 § 2 quo scilicet Latinae vocis honos per omnes gentes venerabilior diffunderetur. Plin. h. n. 111 § 39 of Italy terra omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, numine deum electa quae...sparsa congregaret imperia ritusque molliret et tot populorum discordes ferasque linguas sermonis commercio contraheret ad colloquia et humanitatem homini daret breviterque una cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patria fieret. Suet. Cl. 16 splendidum virum graecaeque provinciae principem, verum Latini sermonis ignarum, non modo albo iudicum erasit, sed in peregrinitatem redegit. DCass. LX 17 § 4 where the same

(N)11, 1691.11 offence is visited with the same punishment in the case of a Ax-cian. Plut. Platon quaest. 3 § 3 almost all the world (0,000 A/ πάντες άνθρωποι) now employ the Latin language. \* Vespasian (Tac. h. II 80 satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia) endowed chairs of Greek and Latin rhetoric Suet. 18. (Suet. 3) Latine Graeceque vel in orando vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque. Pliny the younger (ep. VII 4 § 2) at the age of 14 wrote a Greek tragedy; Greeks learnt Latin to sing his hendecasyllables (ib. § 9); he writes to his friend Antoninus (IV 3 § 3) cum Graeca epigrammata tua, cum iambos proxime legerem .... § 5 hominemne Romanum tam Graece loqui? non medius fidius ipsas Athenas tam atticas dixerim. quid multa? invideo Graecis, quod illorum lingua scribere maluisti. Hadrian (Spartian. 1 § 5) in early boyhood inbutus... impensius Graecis studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis Graeculus diceretur. The correspondence of Antoninus with Fronto is partly in Greek, the language of his medita-Cornutus of Leptis, the teacher of Persius, wrote both in Greek and Latin. Tac. d. 8 I dare affirm that Marcellus Eprius and Crispus Vibius are not less known in extremis partibus terrarum, than at Capua or Vercellae, where they are said to have been born. Most of the Greek sophists, whose lives are in Philostr., lectured at Rome. Aelian and Favonius wrote entirely, Apuleius and Tertullian occasionally, in Greek. M. Valerius Probus of Berytus commented at Rome on the Latin poets and the early Latin, which he had learnt at Berytus (Suet. gr. 24). Augustine (conf. IV § 21) dedicated a book to Hierius an orator of Rome, whose praises men sang, stupentes quod ex homine Syro, docto prius graecae facundiae, postea in latina etiam dictor mirabilis extitisset. VM. II I § 10 quas Athenas, quam scholam, quae alienigena studia huic domesticae disciplinae praetulerim? Poets looked for an audience throughout the Roman world Hor. c. II 20 14-20. esp. 19 20 me peritus | discet Hiber Rhodanique potor. ep. I 20 13 to his book; for a while you will be the fashion at Rome; when well thumbed, you will either feed moths, aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam. Mart. I 1 2 toto notus in orbe Martialis. Plin. ep. 1V 7 § 2 Regulus sent 1000 copies of a life of his son through Italy and the provinces; scripsit publice ut a decurionibus eligeretur vocalissimus aliquis ex ipsis, qui legeret eum populo: factum est. Tac. XVI 22 diurna populi Romani per provincias, per exercitus curatius leguntur, ut noscatur, quid Thrasea non fecerit. A bookseller at Reims Sid. ep. 1x 7. Rome and Athens had endowed chairs and something like modern universities. Philostr. soph, gives a lively picture of the strolling professors. These

universal languages and the universal empire prepared the way for the universal religion, as was observed by Orig. Cels. II 30. Prud. perist. II 413—444. c. Symm. II 583—640, a fine passage. Aug. civ. D. XIX 7 at enim opera data est, ut imperiosa civitas non solum iugum, verum etiam linguam suam domitis gentibus per pacem societatis imponeret.

ATHENAS DS. XIII 27 & I of the Athenians 'they throw

open their country as a common school to all mankind.'

111 GALLIA chosen as a country in which human sacrifices had prevailed Sopater Taldrai in Ath. 160° map' of effor early, ηνικ αν προτέρημα τι έν τοις πολέμοις λάβωσι, θύειν τοις θεοις τούς αλχμαλώτους. Cic. p. Font. § 31=21 who speaks with detestation of the practice still existing in his day. Suet. Claud. 25 Dryidarum religionem apud Gallos dirae immanitatis et tantum civibus sub Augusto interdictam penitus abolevit. How completely Gaul was romanised is seen in the amphitheatres and roads and other remains, in inscriptions where Gauls occur as priests of Augustus and of Rome. The earliest Gallic writer P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a writer of saturae and of epic, didactic and elegiac poems (often named by Ovid, also by Hor. Prop. Sen. Quintil. Stat. Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 212). A ludus litterarius in Gaul Suet. Cal. 45. Iuv. 1 44 n. VII 148 n. Among the seats of learning were Marseille (Cic. p. Flacco § 63. Caes. b. c. II 12 fin. ut ab hominibus doctis. Strabo 181. rhetorician Moschus, after he had been found guilty of poisoning Sen. contr. 13 § 13 Massiliae docuit. The scholia to Homer cite a διόρθωσις Μασσαλιωτική. There Agricola was educated Tac. Agr. 4. Varro in Isid. XV r calls the inhabitants trilingues as speaking Greek, Latin and Gallic), Augustodunum (Autun Tac. ann. III 43 Lips. and Orelli. Eumen. paneg. IV 5. 6. 14), Lugdunum (1 44 n. Plin. ep. IX II § 2 Pliny's books on sale there), Burdigala (Bordeaux, Aus. prof. Burdigalenses 1 7-12; ib. 14 8 Athenaei...loci. Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town. I II. ib. 24 6 Ti. Victor Minervius taught first at Constantinople, then at Rome, then at B. his birthplace Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 417 2), Tolosa (Toulouse Ausib. 16 on his uncle Aemilius Magnus Arborius Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 417 5. Aus. ib. 17. 19. Mart. IX 99 3), Narbo (Narbonne Aus. ib. 17 8. 18), Treviri (Trèves, id. epist. 18. The Caesars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each metropolis in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns cod. Th. XIII 3 11), Arelate (Arles Philostr. soph. 1 8 Favorinus cf. Kayser pp. 181-3)-Aquitaine (Sulp. Sev. dial. I 27 § 2 dum cogito me hominem Gallum inter Aquitanos verba facturum, vereor ne offendat

vestras nimium urbanas aures sermo rusticior), Milan (Plin. ep. IV 13 § 3. Aus. clar. urb. 4. Aug. conf. V § 23. ep. VIII 69=68 rusticari te asseris...non hoc litterae tuae sapiunt, misi forte Gallia tua dedux sit ab Helicone). Amongst individual rhetoricians, beside those commemorated by Ausonius (e.g. Latinus Alcimus Alethius Julian's tutor Teuffel<sup>3</sup> 417 3. Attius Patera the father, Attius Tiro Delphidius the son Teuffel<sup>3</sup> 401 8), were M. Antonius Gnipho (the teacher of Cicero and Caesar Suet. gr. 7 nec minus graece quam latine doctus), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 276 1. Mart. VIII 72. Sen. contr. IX pr. §§ 1-5. 28 § 15), Iulius Florus (Quintil. x 3 13 in eloquentia Galliarum, quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, alioqui inter paucos disertus), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 276 5. Tac. an. IV 52. 66. XIV IO. Quintil. X I § 118 n.), P. Clodius Quirinalis of Arles (Teuffel § 297 10), L. Status Ursulus of Tolosa (ib. 12), Sex. Iulius Gabinianus (ib. § 315 2. Tac. d. 26 fin.), M. Aper (Teuffel ib. 3. Tac. d. 2. 7. 10. 11), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations among the panegyrici, one (n. 4) oratio pro instaurandis scholis, and amongst the other panegyrici Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius; L. Plotius Gallus (Suet. rh. 2. Teuffel<sup>3</sup> § 150 2), Aprunculis Gallus (Amm. XII I § 2). Christian writers resident in Gaul e.g. Irenaeus, Sulpicius Severus, Vigilantius of Calagurris, Rufinus of Aquileia, Salvianus, Claudianus Mamertus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Prosper, Vincentius Lirinensis.

BRITANNOS Tac. Agr. 21 iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Plut. def. orac. 2 pr. Demetrius the grammarian returning home to Tarsus from Britain. Mart. XI 3 5 dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.

112 CONDUCENDO RHETORE Strabo and cod. Th. cited on

RHETOR the teacher of oratory )( orator I 44. VII 150-214.

197. 217. X 132.

THYLE Verg. g. I 30 ultima Thyle. The locality of the island was much disputed, and Pytheas circulated fabulous reports of its natural history Strabo 104. 201. When Agricola's fleet circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, Tac. Agr. 10 dispecta est et Thyle. Modern geographers seek Th. in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, esp. poets, used the name to denote generally the extreme North. Namat. I 499 500 conscius Oceanus virtutum, conscia Thyle, | et quaexumque ferox arva Britannus arat.

118 QUEM DIXIMUS 93-109.

118 114 PAR VIRTUTE ATQUE FIDE SED MAIOR CLADE

ZAGYNTHOS from Sen. contr. 27 § 5 (cf. exc. contr. 1X 4 p. 454 2 K) necessitas magnum humanae infelicitatis patrocinium est: haec excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres sed occiderint; haec excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem dilectum Cannensis ruina compulit; quae quidquid coegit defendit. Petron. 141 Saguntini oppressi ab Hannibale, humanas edere carnes. Saguntum now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 210. Polyb. III 17 § 10 merely says that Hannibal took the city after an 8 months' siege with many prisoners and much booty. Liv. XXI 7 § 3 says nothing of cannibalism; fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt. Luc. III 349 350 nec pavet hic populus pro libertate subire, obsessum Poeno gessit quae Marte Saguntum. On the loyalty of the Saguntines cf. Sall. h. II 21 D Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis incluti prae mortalibus. Plin. III § 20 interrupting a bare list of towns Saguntum civium Romanorum oppidum fide nobile. Sil. I 330-3. II 480-520. 542. 654 urbs habitata diu Fidei.

MAIOR CLADE ZAGYNTHOS Liv. XXI 15. Aus. idyll. 15 30 sed prohibet servare fidem deleta Saguntos. id. epist. 22 42 Saguntina fame. In good prose Saguntum is the only form in use; poets and writers like Mela and Florus use Saguntus. Polyb. App. call it Ζακάνθη, Strabo Ζάγουντον (Madvig Bemerkungen 21). Only before z have Iuv. Manil. Colum. Sen. Nemes. neglected the law of position. Zacynthos ends the verse also in Verg. Ov. Sil.

115 TALE QUID EXCUSAT Amm. XXX I § 23 excusabatur recens inusitatum facinus et pudendum necis exemplo Sertorianae.

MAEOTIDE on the form cf. 26 n.

MAEOTIDE SAEVIOR ARA IV 42. Luc. I 446 et Taranis Scythicae non mitior ara Dianae. schol. 'iuxta Maeotim paludem [the sea of Azov] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quae erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianae signo aufugit.' Eurip. IT. 28 seq.

116 AEGYPTOS Luc. X 318 Aegypton habet. Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; for she requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be

TAURICA Cic. de re p. III § 15 quam multi, ut Tauri in Axino, ut rex Aegypti Busiris, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et dis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt? Ov. tr. IV 4 61-82. Pont. III 2 45-98. Dracont. V 139-143 Taurica crudelis mitis tamen ara Dianae. Plut. qu. Rom. 83 p. 283f the Romans, hearing that the Bletonesii had offered a human sacrifice, sent for the magistrates to punish them, but contented themselves with a prohibition of such sacrifices for the future, when they found that the offering was in accordance with a law. How then could the same Romans sacrifice a few years before two men and two women, Gauls and Greeks? Liv. XXII 57 § 6 B.C. 216 to expiate the incontinence of a Vestal Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro bovario vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consaeptum, iam ante hostiis humanis, minime Romano sacro, imbutum. Human sacrifices at Carthage. Ennius ann. 278 Poeni suos soliti dis sacrificare puellos. Plin. XXX § 12 DCLVII demum anno urbis (=B.C. 97).. senatur-consultum factum est ne homo immolaretur palamque in tempus illud sacra prodigiosa celebrata.

117 INVENTRIX foundress Cic. in Vatin. § 23 inventis

auspiciis.

"UT IAM ['see Madvig Cic. finn. IV § 66 p. 580.' H. A. J. M.] Madvig says 'iam particula in concedendo sic additur, ut significemus nos, omissis iis, quae aliter dici statuive possint, longius procedere.'

QUAE CARMINA TRADUNT 13—26. XIV 240 n. Tert. apol. 9 remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis; but Hdt. IV 103 speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered.

118 ULTERIUS I 147 n.

119 MODO Hand Tursell. III 634 'nihil impedit, quominus certe intellegas. nam opponi potest quamvis.' Quintil. XII 9 \$ 10 hoc quidem quis hominum liberi modo sanguinis sustineat? 'What calamity, if nothing more, drove these to the act?' Cic. Tusc. V \$ 66 quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium?

121 MONSTRUM XIII 60-70 n. Obseq. 40 records among

prodigies in lactomiis homo ab homine adesus.

122 ANNE not used by Iuv. in the 2nd clause of a disjunctive interrogation; as here VII 199; without preceding interrogation

IV 78. VII 179. X 207.

122 123 ANNE ALIAM TERRA MEMPHITIDE SICCA INVIDIAM FACERENT NOLENTI SURGERE NILO? nonne ea est huius facinoris invidia, qua graviorem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s. N. f. n. s.? Would they, by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them, bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediately of their crime? The words nol. surg. further define the invidia, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise cf. VM. v 7 & 2 invidiam ei tamquam regnum affectanti fecerat. Invidiam facere generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one. Ov. m. IV 546—7 utque parum iustae nimiumque in

paelice saevae | invidiam fecere deae. Luc. II 35 36 nullis defuit aris | invidiam factura parens. Petron. 107 Burm. invidiam facis nobis ingenuos honestosque clamando. Suet. Cal. 9 fin. 56. [Quintil.] decl. 12 § 28 (speaking of a case of Φθρωποφαγία) caelestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus et sideribus ac diei graves invidiam saeculo facimus, ib. 8 § 14 de fortuna queratur, dis faciat invidiam. ib. 10 § 9 sola mater filiam perdidit nee potest invidiam facere morti. Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of invidia; Quintil. XI 3 § 63 (vox) paulum in invidia facienda lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt.

MEMPHITIDE XI 04 n.

123 NOLENTI SUKGERE NILO Tert. apol. 40 si Nilus non ascendit in arva, ... statim 'Christianos ad leonem'adelamatur. Rufin. h.e. XI 30 the rise of the Nile used to be registered in the temple of Serapis: when the idol was burnt, folk said that the god would no longer send abundance of waters. When an unusually high flood disappointed the prediction, the ulna or gauge was taken to 'the Lord of waters' in the church. Plin. v § 58 of the dependence of Egypt on the river's rise in XII cubitis famem sentit, in XIII etiamnum esurit, XIIII cubita hilaritatem adferunt, XV securitatem, XVI delicias. maximum incrementum ad hoc aevi fuit cubitorum XVIII Claudio principe, minimum v Pharsalico bello, veluti necem Magni prodigio quo dam flumine aversante.

124 CIMBRI VIII 249-253 n.

BRITONES Hor. c. III 4 33 Britannos hospitibus feros. Mart. XI 21 9 Britônis. It has been disputed (Orelli inscr. 804 n. Freund lex. s.v.) whether Britones = Britanni; but see Ausepigr. 109—114, esp. III Sylvius iste bonus fertur ferturque Britannus. aut Brito hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est.

125 SAUROMATAE (II I) or Sarmatae inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Circassia. Ov. tr. III 10 5

Sauromatae cingunt fera gens.

QUE XIII 44 n. here we have nec—nec—que—aut, where nec would have been more regular throughout cf. Tibull. IV I 138—146 nec—nec—que. Hor. c. III I 41—4 nec—nec—nec—que. Aen. IV 337—9 neque—nec—aut.

AGATHYRSI Hdt. IV 100 places them on the banks of the Maris (Marosch) i.e. in Transylvania. Aen. IV 146 picti. Amm.

XXXI 2 § 14 Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitant.

126 SAEVIT RABIE neatherd banditti in the neighbourhood of Damietta Eratosth. in Strabo 802. DCass, LXXI 4 § I A.D. 172 these βούκολοι cut to pieces' a Roman centurion and his companion, έπι τε τῶν σπλάγχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν και ἐκεῦα κατέφαγον. § 2 Avidius Cassius did not venture διὰ τὴν

άπόνοιαν και το πλήθος αὐτῶν to attack them until he had sown discord among them.

INBELLE Strabo 819 ου γάρ είσω ουτ' αυτοί Δίγυπτιοι πολε-

μισταί, καίπερ όντες παμπληθείς, ούτε τὰ πέριξ έθνη.

VULGUS described, not here named X 171 n. V 153.

127 FICTILIBUS SOLITUM DARE VELA PHASELIS from Verg. 10 287—9 Pellaci gens fortunata Canopi | ... circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis. The whole Delta was intersected by canals Strabo 788 at κατά βαστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην, ώστε καὶ δστράκινα ένιοις πορθμεῖα.

DARE VELA PHASELIS Ov. m. III 639 pictae dare vela

carinae. oftener dare vela abs. or with ventis.

PHASELIS Ov. Pont. I 10 39. a light long skiff, shaped like a French bean. The want of wood in Egypt led to the use of such makeshifts. 'These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest savages.'

128 REMIS INCUMBERE Verg. Ov. Curt. in Mühlmann col.

611 fin.

131 SIMILES IRA ATQUE FAMES 120. from mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation

could compel them.

134—174 sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.

182 FATETUR X 172.

Prometheus mixt the clay, of which he moulded man, not with water, but with tears. Plin. VII § 2 of nature hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas et has protinus vitae principio...§ 3 flens animal ceteris imperaturum...§ 4 hominem nihil scire nisi doctrina, non fari, non ingredi, non vesci, breviterque non aliud naturae sponte, quam flere. cf. Sen. cons. Marc. 11 § 4 fletu vitam auspicatum.

188 HAEC NOSTRI PARS OPTIMA SENSUS proverb in Zenob.

1 14 άγαθοι δ' ἀριδάκρυες ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν σφόδρα πρὸς έλεον

δεπόντων.

134 IUBET natura cf. 138.

184 135 CAUSAM DICENTIS REI Cic. re p. V 1 (in Aug. c. D. II 21 § 3) cuius tanti mali non modo reddenda ratio nobis, sed etiam tamquam reis capitis quodam modo dicenda causa est.

135 SQUALOREM REI VII 146 n. Porcius Latro in Sen.

contr. 30 § 7 per has lacrimas, per hunc squalorem, per hace necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta. It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor (Gell. III 4 § 1) that he cum esset reus, neque barbam desisse radi neque non candida weste uti neque fuisse cultu solito reorum. Quintil. XI 3 § 174 it belongs to the peroration reos excitare, pueros attollere, propinguos producere, vestes laniare.

PUPILLUM Suet. Galba 9 a tuior poisoned his pupillus, to obtain the inheritance; Galba ordered him to be crucified: when he appealed to the laws and declared himself a Roman citizen, Galba, to save his dignity, ordered a cross to be brought

painted white and much higher than the rest.

146 n. VI 629. X 222—3 n. Cato in Gell. V 13 § 4 majores sanctive habuere defendi pupillos, quam clientem non faller. Sen. ep. 97 § 11 lactatur ille circumscriptione furtoque na ante illi culpa quam culpae fortuna displicuit. The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an accusatio suspecti tutoris which was as old as the XII Tables, and might be brought before the praetor (dig. XXVI 10 1), but not by the pupillus himself ibid. 7. In the text therefore the ward himself does not bring the action, he is not in his own tutela, for he has not assumed the toga virilis, as his girlish locks prove. After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained Gaius I § 191. cod. V 51 2.

AD IURA VOCANTEM XIII 107 ad delubra vocantem.

137 ORA PUELLARES FACIUNT INCERTA CAPILLI Holyday 'when the lad's locks with tears so flow, | that by the face the sex we cannot know.' Lucr. IV 1053 puer membris muliebribus. Aus. epigr. 107 dum dubitat Natura marem faceretne puellam, | factus es o pulcher paene puella puer.

138 FUNUS ADULTAE cf. Soph. Ant. 813—6. 867. 876. 917—920 άλεκτρον, ανυμέναιον, ούτε του γάμου | μέρος λαχούσαν ούτε παιδείου τροφής, | άλλ ώδ έρημος πρὸς φίλων ἡ δύσμορος |

ζωσ' ès θανόντων ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς.

139 INFANS on the superstitious feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents cf. x 241 n. Aen. VI 426—9.

140 MINOR too young for III 203 n.

IGNE ROGI Luc. VII 799 invidet igne rogi miseris. Plin VII § 72 hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est. cf. § 68 editis primores septimo mense gigni dentes...haud dubium est.

FACE DIGNUS worthy to act as δαδούχος in the Eleusinian

mysteries. VI 50 paucae adeo Cereris vittas contingere dignae. XIV 219 n. Ov. f. IV 494 hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque taeda datur. The 6th day of the greater Eleusinia (20 Boëdromion) was called Taκχος, on which priests, magistrates and the mystae marched from Athens to Eleusis, bearing corn, agricultural implements and torches, and there kept up a πανννχίς (Soph. OC. 1049—52. Eur. Ion 1075—86. Aristoph. ranae 340—352. 370—97. Stat. s. IV 8 50 51 Acteaa Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelo | votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystae). Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 2 in Eleusinis sacris dicitur, ut nemo ingrediatur nisi qui se innocentem novit. Suet. Nero 34 Eleusinis sacris, quorum initiatione impii et scelerati voce praeconis summoventur, interesse non ausus est. Capitolin. M. Ant. phil. 27 § 1 Athenis fuit et initialia Cereris adit, ut se innocentem probaret.

141 ARCANA schol. 'arcana dicit mystica, cum in templo Cereris sibi invicem facem cursores tradunt.' Here and in Stat. l.c. a λαμπαδοδρομία. cf. Sen. Hf. 304—6 Peiper tibi frugum potens | secreta reddam sacra. tibi muta fide | longas Eleusin tacita i actabit faces.

142 ULLA ALIENA SIBI CREDIT MALA from Ter. haut. 77 homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto. The verse deservedly became proverbial Cic. legg. 1 § 33. off. 1 § 30. Sen. ep. 88 § 30 (of humanitas) nullum alienum malum putat.

143 MUTORUM VIII 56. Sen. de ira II 8 § 3 hoc autem uno ab animalibus mutis differunt, quod illa mansuescunt alentibus, horum rabies ipsos a quibus est nutrita, depascitur. id. ad Marc. 12 § 2 ex visu tactuque et blanda adulatione mutorum.

144 seq. Cic. legg. 1 § 26 nam cum ceteras animantes [natura] abiecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit ad caelique quasi cognationis domiciliique pristini conspectum excitavit.

146 Cic. legg. I § 22 seq. CAELESTI Cic. ibid. § 24. Aen. VI 730—I igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo | seminibus. DEMISSUM Stat. Th. XI 274 caelo demissa lues.

147 PRONA ET TERRAM SPECTANTIA from Ov. m. I 84—86 pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram, | os homini sublime dedit caelumque videre | iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. Xen. mem. I 4 § II think you not that the gods care for men? οι πρώτον μὲν μόνον τῶν ζώων ἀνθρωπον ὀρθὸν ἀνέστησαν ἡ δὲ ὀρθότης και προορῶν πλεῖον ποιεῖ δύνασθαι και τὰ ὕπερθεν μᾶλλον θεᾶσθαι. Pers. II 61 ο curvae in terras animae et caelestium inanes! Galen de usu part. III 2 3 (III 179. 182 K) notes that the spine of birds, aş

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of quadrupeds, is at right angles with the legs, but in man alone επὶ μιᾶς εὐθείας ἐκτέταται. Yet he rejects the commonplace (p. 182) τὸ δ' οἰεσθαι διὰ τοῦτο ὁρθῶς ἐστάναι τὸν ἄνβρωπον, ἐν' εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐτοἰμως ἀναβλέπη καὶ λέγεω ἔχη ἀνταυγέω πρὸς "Ολυμπον ἀταρβήτοισι προσώποις, ἀνθώπων μέν ἐστιν οὐχ ἐωρακότων οὐδαπώποτε τὸν καλούμενω οἰρανοσκόπον ἰχθύν' ὡς οὖτός γε, κᾶν εἰ μὴ βούλοιτο, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸ ἀεὶ βλέπει, ἀνθρωπος δὲ εἰ μὴ τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακλάσειε εἰς τούπίσω, τὸν οὐρανὸν οὖκ ἀν ποτε θεάσαιτο. Asses, he adds, and birds can also throw back their necks and look up to heaven.

148 149 INDULSIT COMMUNIS CONDITOR ILLIS TANTUM ANIMAS, NOBIS ANIMUM QUOQUE Non. p. 426 animus est quo sapimus, anima qua vivimus. Attius Epigonis: sapimus ani-

mo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis.

150 151 for rhythm cf. XI 110 111, for the thought I 142 n. Lucr. V 925—1457. Aristot. eth. N. I 5=7 p. 1097 b. II φώσει πολιτικός ανθρουπος.

151 DISPERSOS TRAHERE IN POPULUM Cic. de inv. 1 § 2 dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos ratiom quadam compulit unum in locum et congregavit, cet.

152 VI 2 seq. Lucret. V 955-7.

153 Lucr. ib. 1108—9.

aves enicat accipiter.

154 TUTOS SOMNOS Lucr. ib. 982-7.
157 DEFENDIER I 169 n. duelli. X 138 n. induperator. Pers.

1 28 dicier. III 50 fallier. Sulpic. 51 defendier. 64 dignarier. 159 IAM SERPENTUM MAIOR CONCORDIA Aesch. suppl. 226 δρυιθος δρυις ούκ αν άγνεύοι φαγών. prov. in Varr. l. l. VII § 31 canis caninam non est. Hor. epod. 7 11 12 neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus | numquam nisi in dispar feris. Sen. clem. I 26 & 4 illa rationis expertia et a nobis inmanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo. Plin. VII § 5 cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt, congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. leonum feritas inter se non dimicat. serpentium morsus non petit serpentes. ne maris quidem beluae ac pisces nisi in diversa genera saeviunt. at, Hercule, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala. paroem. I 428 Leutsch κύων κυνδε ούχ άπτεται. Truer descriptions of 'Nature, red in tooth and claw' in Erasm. adag. 'pisces magni parvulos comedunt.' 'piscium vita.' Hes. op. 276-280 the son of Kronos appointed this law for men lχθύσι μέν και θηρσί και οίωνοις πετεηνοις | έσθειν αλλήλους έπει ου δίκη έστιν έν αυτοίς, | ανθρώποισι δ' έδωκε δίκην, ή πολλών aoloτη | γίγνεται. Varro Marcopolis fr. 289 Bücheler qui pote plus urget, piscis ut saepe minutos | magnu' comest, ut 163 TIGRIDE XII 28 n. Iside. Serv. Aen. X 166 condemns this imparisyllabic form, though he cites Luc. V 405 for it.

165—171 man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must feast upon his body.

FERRUM LETALE INCUDE NEFANDA Verg. g. II 539—540 under Saturn necdum etiam audierunt inflari classica, necdum l inpositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.

166 PRODUXISSE Cypr. ep. 69 § 8 turibula quoque ipsa ...
conflata atque igne purgata in laminas ductiles producuntur.
PARUM EST [Quintil.] decl. 9 § 12 parum est quod (ter).

166 167 SARCULA MARRIS III 311. The sarculum was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (Colum. II II § 10 iaciunt semina et sarculis adobruunt), for stirring the ground about the roots of the crops (Plin. XVIII & 184-6) and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (ib. § 178 montanae gentes sarculis arant): some were two-pronged (Pallad. I 43 § 3 Sarculos vel simplices vel bicornes). It appears to have been lighter than the marra Plin. XVIII § 146 protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam sarculo . . . § 147 ad trimatum [debet] marris ad solum radi. cf. XIX § 100 sarculo leviter convelluntur radices. XVIII § 241 levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere. 'The marra was a pickaxe. an indented hoe with a broad head Colum. x 72 penitus latis eradere viscera marris: the ground was first broken by it, before the sarculum was used ib. 88 seq. mox bene cum glaebis vivacem caespitis herbam | contundat marrae vel fracti dente ligonis, | . . . tunc quoque trita solo splendentia sarcula sumat | angustosque foros adverso limite ducens | rursus in obliquum distinguat tramite parvo. Rich (companion) has cuts of marrae and sarcula.

167 COQUERE Aen. VII 636 Forbiger recoquunt patrios

fornacibus enses. Bentley on Hor. c. 1 35 39.

168 PRIMI FABRI the brazen race Arat. phaen. 131 οι πρώτοι κακόεργον έχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν.

EXTENDERE Plin. XIII § 82 of paper extenditur malleo.

169—171 QUORUM NON SUFFICIT... SED CREDIDERINT Prop. II=III 16 29 30 adspice quid... invenit | arserit et quantis.

172 QUO NON FUGERET II 1 153 seq.

173 CUNCTIS ANIMALIBUS ABSTINUIT QUI TAMQUAM HOMINE XIV 98 n. Ov. m. XV 72—82. According to Aristoxenus (DL. VIII § 20=fragm. 7 Müller. cf. Gell. IV II § 6 porculis quoque minusculis et haçdis tenerioribus victitasse idem Aristoxenus refert. Ath. 418°) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only

from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (Gell. l. c. § 12. DL. VIII § 19. cf. ib. 33) only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh DL. VIII §§ 8. 13. 20. 22. chus in DL. VIII § 37 ώς πυθαγοριστί θύομεν τῷ Λοξία, | έμψυγον οὐδέν έσθίοντες παντελώς. Antiphanes Korykos in Ath. 161° πρώτον μέν ώσπερ πυθαγορίζων έσθίει Εμψυχον ούδέν, της δε πλείστης τούβολοῦ μάζης μελαγχρή μερίδα λαμβάvar. Cic. n. d. III § 88 Pythagoras would not stain alters with Sen. ep. 108 § 17 non pudebit fateri, quem mihi amorem Pythagorae iniecerit Sotion. dicebat, quare ille animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius. § 19 at Pythagoras omnium inter omnia cognationem esse dicebat et animorum commercium in alias atque alias formas transeuntium . . . . interim sceleris hominibus ac parricidii metum fecit, cum possint in parentis animam inscii incurrere et ferro morsuve violare, si in quo cognatus aliqui spiritus hospitaretur. § 20 Do you not believe in this transmigration?' asked Sotion. § 21 'Great men have believed it. si vera sunt ista, abstinuisse animalibus innocentia est. si falsa, frugalitas est. quod istic credulitatis tuae damnum est? alimenta tibi leonum et volturum eripio.' § 22 his ego instinctus abstinere animalibus coepi et anno peracto non tantum facilis erat mihi consuetudo, sed dulcis. agitatiorem mihi animum esse credebam nec tibi hodie adfirmaverim, an fuerit. Seneca was reported to have escaped poison intended for him by Nero Tac. xv 45 fin. dum persimplici victu et agrestibus pomis ac, si sitis admoneret, profluente aqua vitam tolerat.

174 VENTRI INDULSIT NON OMNE LEGUMEN III 229. Hdt. II 37. Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. III § 224 ένιοι δὲ θᾶττον αν τὰς κεφαλάς φαγείν φασί των πατέρων ή κυάμους. (δειλοί, πάνδειλοι, κυάμων απο χείρας έχεσθε· Ισόν τοι κυάμους τε φαγείν κεφαλάς τε τοκήων verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, whose school in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean Didymus in geop. II 35 p. 183). This prohibition is attested by Aristot. in DL. VIII § 34 cf. 19. 33. Callim. in Gell. IV II § 2 καλ κυάμων άπο χείρας έχειν, άνιῶντος έδεστοῦς, | κάγώ, Πυθαγόρας ώς ἐκέλευς, λέγω. Hor. s. 11 663 Pythagorae cognata faba. Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states that beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. IV II). Paus. VIII 15 § 4 the mystae of Demeter at Pheneae regarded the bean as μη καθαρόν. Iambl. v. P. § 191 Pythagoreans chose rather to die than to march across a bean-field. § 193 when Dionysius asked the reason, Myllias replied: 'They chose rather to die than trample on beans, I would rather trample on beans, than divulge their reason.'

## XVI

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (35—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

Schol. 'ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Iuvenalis.' On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal's by Servius (Aen. 1 16 ver. 6. II 106 ver. 42) and Priscian (VIII 31 and 82 ver. 2). That the satire is imperfect is evident: for we have no complete list of the communia commoda, which were but the beginning of the proposed theme (7): the instances of special good fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections taken to the language, frivolous in themselves, are outweighed by the excellence of 4 seq. 24—34 cet.

1—6 Fortune (I felicis, 2 prospera, 3 secundo, 4 benigni) can shower countless prizes on the soldier; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Iuno to make interest with Mars on his behalf. The theme of the satire, as of XV, is proposed in a question.

FELICIS VII 190—202. IX 33. XII 62—66. epithet of Sulla

and of certain legions.

PRAEMIA the pay (Tac. ann. I 17 two denarii a day for praetorian soldiers), bounties on special occasions, as on an accession, a lump sum (5000 denarii for praetorians) on discharge.

GALLI the name Gallius occurs in Cic.

2 NAM felicis I say, for I could be content myself, if sure of fortune's favour, to enter the camp.

3 4 ME PAVIDUM EXCIPIAT TIRONEM PORTA SECUNDO SIDERÈ VII 194-5 distat enim, quae | sidera te excipiant.

Tac. h. III 24 quae castra alia excipient?

PORTA dig. XLIX 16 12 § 2 officium tribunorum est vel eorum, qui exercitui praesunt, .... claves portarum suscipere. There were four gates of the camp, the side-gates porta principalis dextera and p. p. sinistra, one at each end of the via principalis or cardo maximus, and the gates at the ends of the decumanus maximus, porta praetoria in front, p. decumana in the rear.

4 SIDERE VI 569—581. X 314. XIV 248 n. HORA Pers. V 48 nata fidelibus hora.

TO VENERIS COMMENDET EPISTOLA MARTI II 30 31 leges reocabat amaras | omnibus atque ipsi Veneri Martique timendas. X 212. On the Jucianic tone I 84 n. XIII 28—52.

das. X 313. On the Lucianic tone I 84 n. XIII 38-52.

6 SAMIA GENETRIX QUAE DELECTATUR HARENA VII 32 n. X 171 n. Aen. I 15 16 quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam | posthabita coluisse Samo. The Heraeon at Samos was Hdt. III 60 § 6 μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ἔδμεν. It contained many pictures and statues and was plundered by Verres and by Antonius Strabo 637. Apul. m. VI 4.

GENETRIX Hera mother of Ares by Zeus Il. v 806; or with-

out a father Ov. f. V 233-260.

HARENA Tert. pall. 1 p. 921 Oehler nulla iam Delos, harenae Samos, owing to the earthquake of A. D. 178. Sibyll. III

363 ξσται καί Σάμος ἄμμος.

7-84 The first privilege common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dare accuse them or give evidence against them.

7 COMMODA Tac. ann. I 26 the mutinous soldiers A.D. 14 exclaim novum id plane, quod imperator sola militis commoda

ad senatum reiciat.

COMMUNIA XIII 140 where, as here, it ) (special luck.

8 NE used because Hand Tursell. IV 42 'subest notio impediendi vel prohibendi.'

TOGATUS VIII 240 n. X 8 n.

9 it was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist as a means of evading justice cod. XII 34 I qui litis causa militiam appetierunt.

ETSI PULSETUR, DISSIMULET dig. XLVII 10 11 § 1 iniu-

riarum actio ..... dissimulatione aboletur.

DISSIMULET supply ut from ne, as XIII 36. so quisque from nemo vi 17 18. Čic. Brut. § 259 sciebat understood from a following nesciebat. finn. II § 25 Madvig. Ov. m. IV 470—1 quod veilet, erat, ne regia Cadmi | staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores. Tac. h. I 84 ne centurio tribuno obsequatur, [ut] hinc confusi pedites equitesque in exitium ruamus. Munro on Lucr. II 1038. Matthia § 634 3. Madvig lat. Gr. § 462 b and gr. Synt. § 213. Kühner gr. Gr. II² 1072. Sir T. Browne vulgar errors I 10 fin. p. 32 ed. 1650 'some denying his humanity, and [supply affirming] that he was one of the Angels, as Ebion.'

9 10 AUDEAT AUDEAT X 359-361 n. XIV 48 n.

10 III 300 301. Apul. m. IX 39—42 a Macedonian gardener is riding on his ass, when quidam process et, ut indicabat habitus et habitudo, miles e legione factus nobis (the ass is his-

torian) obvius superbo atque adroganti sermone percontatur quorsum vacuum duceret asinum. Not understanding Latin, the gardener passes on. The soldier belabours him with his vitis and pulls him off his ass, and takes possession of it. The gardener begs for mercy, but seeing the soldier preparing inversa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere, trips him up, beats him with fists and elbows, bites him, pounds his face, hands and sides with a stone. The soldier threatens to make mincemeat of the gardener, who again cudgels him till he feigns death, carries off his sword and hides himself in a friend's house. The soldiers charge the gardener with stealing a piece of the governor's plate: he is sentenced to death. cf. c. 41 vindictae sedulam darent operam.

PRAETORI urbano III 213. XIII 4 n. Gaius III 224.

11 OFFAM II 33. 'a bruise'; 'one raw lump.' Plin. XV § 26 nucibus arefactis et in offam contusis.

12 RELICTUM given over, abandoned.

13 14 BARDAICUS CALCEUS Bardiaei (Plut. Mar. 43 § 4 Baρδυαῖοι) or Vardaei (Cic. fam. V 9 § 2. Liv. perioch. 56. Plin. III § 143) a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strabo 315 'Αρδιαῖοι), gave name to a military shoe. Mart. IV 4 5 lassi Vardaicus quod evocati [redotet]. 'if the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier's shoe and stout shanks sit in judgement on the bench.'

13 IUDEX VII 116—7 n. bubulco iudice. Tac. Agr. o credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subilitatem deesse, quia castrensis iurisdictio secura et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat. Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile iusteque agebat.

14 CALCEUS of the centurion 17. cf. II 10 fossa. XIV 10 n.

gula.

GRANDES SURAE III 247. XIV 194 n. Pers. III 86 torosa iuventus. V 189.

MAGNA to support the gigantic occupant.

SUBSELLIA 44.

15 16 MORE CAMILLI SERVATO who introduced a standing army (Liv. V 2), before which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Liv. V 19 § 9 in pushing on the siege of Veii a procurationibus, quae multae temere inter murum ac vallum fiebant, edicto, ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad opus milites traducti. Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence dig. XXII 5 3 § 6 multo minus milites avocandi sunt a signis vel muneribus perhibendi testimonii causa.

17—22 the centurions then, let us suppose, try the soldier's cause with perfect justice, still etc. III 100 n. Munro on Lucr.

III 935. Teles in Stob. XCVII 31 p. 215 27 M where παις μέν ων, Εφηβος δὲ γενόμενος, ὅταν δὲ ἀνδρωθῆ, are followed by πρεσβύτης γέγονε, πάλιν ἐπιθυμεῖ τὰ ἐν νεότητι....οἰκέτηι ἐστίν, ἐλεύθερος σπείδει γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ.

17 CENTURIONUM proverbial for uncouth ignorance XIV 194 n. Lucil. in Cic. finn. 1 § 9. Cic. Tusc. 1V § 55. Hor.

s. 1673. Pers. V 189.

19 IUSTAE CAUSA QUERELLAE Luc. VIII 511-2 iustior

in Magnum nobis, Ptolemace, querellae | causa data est.

21 CURABILIS elsewhere 'curable' Cael. Aur. tard. II 137 Erasistratus facile curabiles succulentos homines dixit atque fortes.... difficile autem curari posse tenues ac debiles. As plorabilis = plorandus, so here curabilis = curanda 'requiring medical treatment.' Plaut. aul. 625 verberabilissume. id. trin. 44 culpam castigabilem. Ov. Pont. IV 14 31 32 esset perpetus sua quam vitabilis Ascra, | ausa est agricolae Musa docere senis.

22 VINDICTA GRAVIOR QUAM INIURIA III 297-301. 'that your revenge (as ultio 19) may cost you more pain than the

original wrong.' cf. VIII 91-97.

23 MULINO CORDE VAGELLI the mulish rhetorician Vagellius XIII 119 n. Plaut. cist. IV 12 2 mulo inscitior. Catull. 833

mule, nihil sentis.

24 CUM DUO CRURA HABEAS I 161 n. X 2 n. pauci. Caes. b. c. I 22 § 5 paucorum. 23 § 3 pauca. II 4 § 3 ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut paucis et labor confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque deerat; sed hi eraul numero cc ['only 200'], reliqui in itinere substiterant. 'Having but two legs to stumble against so many soldiers' boots and so many thousands of hob-nails.'

CALIGAS III 322. leathern boots worn by the rank and file, whence caligatus=gregarius. [Quintil.] decl. III § 15 hoc dicis, cui parere caligatum lex iubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus praepositus. Plin. VII § 135 many say that Ventidus iuventam inopem in caliga militari tolerasse. ed. Diocl. IX 6 caligae militares sine clabo. When Octavian B.C. 41 offered to make the senators and veterans umpires in his dispute with Fulvia, the veterans set up a court at Gabii, but Fulvia and L. Antonius did not appear DCass. XLVIII 12 § 3 βουλήν καλιγάταν ἀπό τῆς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ὑποδημάτων χρήσεως ἀποκαλοῦντες.

25 CLAVORUM III 248 in digito clavus mihi militis haere. Plin. XXXIV § 143 caligarii. from which passage it appears that they were of iron: the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them Ioseph. bell. VI I § 8 τὰ γὰρ ὑποδήματα πεπαρμένα πυκνοίς καὶ δξέσιν (cf. Plin. IX § 69 crebris atque praeacutis) ήλοις έχων, ὥοπερ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἔκαστος.

25 26 Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is so true a Pylades, as to devote his life for his friend?

26 PYLADES Ov. r. a. 589 semper habe Pyladen aliquem, qui curet Orestem. Mart. VI II I 2 quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes, | miraris i Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem. 9 ut praestem Pyladen, aliquis mihi praestet Oresten.

MOLEM AGGERIS ['the agger of the praetorian camp; which

makes the irony stronger.' H. A. J. M. ]

27 LACRIMAE SICCENTUR Let us dry up our tears at once. and not importune our friends (who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off), to bear us company in our hazardous

enterprise.

29 If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (nescio quis) to see the blow struck, dares to say 'I saw it,' he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

DA TESTEM III 137. Cic. and Quintil.

29 30 AUDEAT ILLE, PUGNOS QUI VIDIT, DICERE 'VIDI' VII 13 14 hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi' | quod non Cic. Verr. 1V § 55. V § 165.

81 ET I 155 n. VIII 171. Sen. ep. 4 § 8 recognosce . . . et intelleges. 16 § 7 excute illam et invenies. Plin. ep. 1X 11 § 1 circumfer oculos et occurrent. Plat. Theaet. 153°. Matt. 7 7. Lucian d. d. 2 2 εθρυθμα βαίνε και όψει. Without & Sen. ep. 13

§ 17. 36 § 11. Kühner gr. Gr. 112 201. Roby § 1557.

31 32 DIGNUM BARBA DIGNUMQUE CAPILLIS MAIORUM IV 103. Varro r. r. II II § 10 'barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily A.U.C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard.' Plin. VII § 211 'Scipio Africanus the younger (sequens) first adopted the practice of daily shaving.' Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from coins. When the Gauls took Rome B. C. 390, M. Papirius (Liv. V 41 § 9) dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse. Cic. p. Sest. § 19 Halm unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen reipublicae diceres intueri. p. Cael. § 33 illa horrida [barba], quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus. Hor. c. II 15 11 intonsi Catonis.

CAPILLIS V 30 capillato consule.

82 CITIUS XV 10 n.

33 PAGANUM opposed to miles (Plin. ep. x 86b=18 § 2), to

armati (ib. VII 25 § 6). Tac. h. III 24 where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers vos, nisi vincitis, pagani.

34 PUDOREM honour VIII 82. Sall. Cat. 16 § 2 ubi eorum famam atque pudorem adtriverat. Plin. XXXVI § 108 pudor Romani nominis proprius, qui saepe res perditas servavit in proeliis. dig. XLVII 10 1 § 5 iniuria, quae fit liberis nostris, nostrum pudorem pertingit.

35-50 the second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decisions of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy

settlement.

36 SACRAMENTORUM schol. 'militiae quia iurabant.' Tac. h. I 5 miles urbanus longo Caesarum sacramento inbutus.

38 SACRUM SAXUM Liv. XLI 13 § I Sacrum lapidem. EFFODIT MEDIO DE LIMITE SAXUM the land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Hor. c. II 18 23—26 quid quod usque proximos | revellis agri terminos et ultra | limites clientium | salis avarus? Ov. f. II 641—4 Termine, sive lapis sive et defossus in agro | stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. | te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant | binaque serta tibi binaque | liba ferunt. Terminus cannot be 'evoked' nor his temple 'exaugurated' Liv. I 55 § 83—5. Sen. Hipp. (Phaedra 536—7) nullus in campo sacer | divisit agros arbiter populis lapis. He who 'removed his neighbour's land-mark' was accursed among the Romans (inscr. on a terminus in Orelli 4332 quisquis hoc sustulerit aut laeserit, ultimus suorum moriatur), as amongst the Israelites (deut. 19 14 Grotius. 27 17. prov. 22 28. Job 24 2. Hos. 5 10) and Greeks (Plato legg. 843\*).

39 CUM PATULO PULS ANNUA LIBO originally it was forbidden to offer bloody offerings to Terminus Plut. qu. Rom. 15. DH. II 74 πελάνους δὲ Δήμητρος καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς. These were offered on the Terminalia (ANNUA) Febr. 23 at

the end of the ancient year.

PULS ANNUA XI 58. XIV 171 n. Varro in Non. 'mactat' kalendis Iuniis et publice et privatim favatam pultem dis mactat. Plin. XVIII § 84 et hodie sacra prisea atque natalism pulte fritilla conficiuntur.

LIBO III 187 n. Verg. ecl. 7 33 34 hase te liba, Priape, quotannis | expectare sat est.

40 XIII esp. 135 seq.

PERGIT NON REDDERE Cic. in lexx. Fabri on Liv. XXI 22 § 9.

41 = XIII 137. cf. XIV 315 316 n.

42 43 The civilian cannot, like the soldier (49), choose his own time, he must wait until, among the suits of the whole people, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the

centumviri) were heard in the order in which application had

been made to the practor.

42 EXPECTANDUS ERIT ANNUS Cic. de prov. cons. § 17 hoc tempore amisso annus est integer vobis exspectandus. The courts are so choked with business, that we must wait a year for the beginning of the hearing—not of our own individual suit, but of the whole nation's litigation. Ter. haut. 240 dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est. Sen. apocol. 12 22 23 quis nunc iudex | toto lites audiet anno?

LITES INCHOET dig. XLII I 54 § I si litem inchoatam de-

seruit.

LITES TOTIUS POPULI the settlement of a cause might be long deferred Suet. Vesp. 10 iudicia centumviralia, quibus vix

suffectura litigatorum aetas videbatur.

44 MORAE properly Plin. ep. I 18 § 6 iudicium centumvirale diferri nullo modo... potest. Yet a whim of the praetor (ib. V 9=21 § 2 sedebant iudices, decenviri venerant, obversabantur advocati, silentium longum, tandem a praetore nuntius. dimittuntur centumviri, eximitur dies, me gaudente, qui numquam ita paratus sum, ut non mora laeter. § 3 causa dilationis Nepos praetor, qui legibus quaerit), or the want of the full number of iudices, might cause delays.

SUBSELLIA 14.

45 STERNUNTUR the apparitores put the cushions on the bench. 'When the pleader Caedicius is already laying aside his lacerna (III 184 n. Suet. Cl. 6 lacernas deponere solebat, a compliment to a prince), and preparing to address the court in the toga: IX 28 29 lacernas, | munimenta togae. Sen. contr. x pr. § 2 p. 460 K=291 B of Scaurus dicebat neglegenter; saepe causam in ipsis subselliis, saepe dum amicitur discebat. of an exiled orator Plin. ep. IV 11 § 3 cum Graeco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togae iure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est), postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum, 'Latine' inquit ' declamaturus sum.' dices, tristia et miseranda. Quintilian's direction to pleaders XI 3 § 156 leniter est consurgendum, tum in componenda toga . . . . paulum commorandum. The toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans III 127 n. cf. II 66-82. VIII 240 n. Plin. ep. I 22 § 6 in toga negotiisque versatur; multos advocatione, plures consilio iuvat.

46 CAEDICIO one of the name XIII 197.

FUSCO perhaps the husband of a drunken wife XII 45; probably the advocate opposed to Caedicius, and the Fuscus for whom Martial hopes VII 28 5 6 sic for a mirentur, sic te palatia laudent | excolat et geminas plurima palma fores.

MICTURIENTE VI 309. C. Titius a contemporary of Luci-

lius in Macr. Sat. III 16 § 16 dum eunt, nulla est in angiporto amphora, quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habeant. § 16 veniunt in comitium, tristes iubent dicere. quorum negotium est dicunt, iudex testes poscit, ipsus it mictum ubi redit. ... vix prae vino sustinet palpebras.

PARATI 'when equipped for the fray we part combat and

fight in the law's dilatory lists.'

47 LENTAQUE FORI PUGNAMUS HARENA Mart. VII 65 lis te bis decimae numerantem frigora brumae | conterit una tribus, Gargiliane, foris. | a miser et demens! viginti litigat annis | quisquam, cui vinci, Gargiliane, licet?

PUGNAMUS VII 173 n. Ov. Pont. IV 6 29 Marte forensi.

48 BALTEUS a sword-belt (Serv. Aen. v 313) worn over the shoulder Aen. XII 941—2 umero cum apparuit alto | balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis. made of leather Varro l. l. w 8 116 balteum quod cingulum e corio habebant bullatum balteum dictum. Also used as a purse Spartian. Hadr. 10 § 5 sine auro balteum sumeret.

49 AGENDI XIII 32 agentem.

50 Holyday 'their means ne'er, without fruit, | are gall'd

with the long trigger of a suit.'

RES ATTERITUR the property in dispute is worn away, 'wasted.' Plin. ep. IX 33 § 10 confluebant omnes ad spectaculum magistratus, quorum adventu et mora modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur.

SUFFLAMINE VIII 148 n. Sen. exc. contr. IV praef. § 7 tanta erat illi velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. itaque divus Augus-

tus optime dixit 'Haterius noster sufflaminandus est.'

51—60 Third privilege of soldiers, the castrense peculium III 189 n. A son, who was in manu patris, had no property of his own, strictly speaking: what he was allowed to enjoy as such (his peculium) was held on a precarious tenure, and might be taken from him by his father; but in the imperial times this law was relaxed in favour of soldiers. inst. II 12 pr. non tamen omnibus licet facere testamentum. statim enim hi, qui alieno iuri subiecti sunt, testamentum faciendi ius non habent, adeo quidem, ut, quamvis parentes eis permiserint, nihilo magis iure testari possunt; exceptis his, quos antea enumeravimus, et praecipue militibus, qui in potestate parentum sunt, quibus de eo, quod in castris acquisierint, permissum est ex constitutionibus principum testamentum facere. whatever a filius familias gains qua soldier, his kit, pay, prize-money, or from his comrades, he gains not for his father, but as his own absolute property, as though he were paterfamilias dig. XIV 6 2. He can carry on a suit against his father. dig. XLIX 17 'de castrensi peculio' 2.

51 52 SOLIS TESTANDI MILITIBUS IUS VIVO PATRE DATUR dig. XXIX I 'de testamento militis.' Afterwards, by a fiction like that of the ius trium liberorum, civilians were by special grace admitted to share the privilege dig. XXXVII 6 I § 15 quasi castrense peculium.

52 33 PARTA LABORE MILITIAE dig. XLIX 17 castrense peculium est, quod a parentibus vel cognatis in militia agenti donatum est vel quod ipse filius familias in militia adquisiit, quod, nisi militaret, adquisiturus non fuisset. nam quod erat et sine militia adquisiturus, id peculium eius castrense non est.

CORPORE CENSUS dig. IV 2 20 corpus patrimonii.

54 OMNE TENET CUIUS REGIMEN PATER Sen. ben. VII 4 § 6 omnia patris sunt, quae in liberorum manu sunt. Gaius II 87 igitur [quod] liberi nostri, quos in potestate habemus, ...mancipio accipiunt vel ex traditione nanciscuntur, sive quid stipulentur vel ex aliqualibet causa adquirant, id nobis adquiritur: ipse enim, qui in potestate nostra est, nihil suum habere potest.

54-56 CORANUM CAPTAT PATER from Hor. s. II 5 55-69 where the father-in-law Nasica is bilked by the son-in-law Cora-

nus 57 captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.

55 CASTRORUM AERA MERENTEM Ov. am. 1944 in castris aera merere. often stipendia merere, of merere alone. See Non. p. 344 MERET militat. .. Lucil. lib. xi [9 M] 'annos hic terra iam plures miles Hibera | nobiscum meret'... Varro rer. hum. lib. xx 'qui in ordine erat, is aes militare merebat.'

56 CAPTAT XII 93 n. 98 n.

57 PROVEHIT Plin. ep. x 13=8 dignitati ad quam me provexit indulgentia tua. Tac. h. 11 75 e gregario ad summa mi-

litiae provectum.

60 PHALERIS ET TORQUIBUS XI 103 n. Polyb. VI 39 § 3 'to the foot-soldier who has laid an enemy low and spoiled him, a goblet, to the horseman φάλαρα are given.' DH. x 37 L. Siccius Dentatus won 83 golden collars (στρεπτοί) for the neck and 25 φάλαρα ἐπίσημα. Sil. XV 254—6 tum merita aequantur donis ac praemia virtus | sanguine parta capit. phaleris hic pectora fulget, | hic torque aurato circumdat bellica colla.

PHALERIS e before r as in camera, Camerina (cf. Roby 1 73 § 230 3). In 1858 phalerae were discovered at Lauersfort near Crefeld. They are bosses of thin bronze, silver or gold, chased in relief, filled in with pitch, and worn as medals are now, on the breast, fastened to a belt by a back-piece of copper. On some stones soldiers appear wearing 9 phalerae on a network of thongs across the breast. In inscr. torquibus armillis phaleris donatus is common CIL v 7405 L. Coelius Q. f. miles leg. VIII.

signifer ob virtutes palaris torquibus armillis don[atts]. Rich companion. Forcellini.

TORQUIBUS worn over the breast; borrowed from the Gauls. We find ala bis torquata Orelli inscr. 516. Rich.



## INDEX

(Otto Jahn ed. 1851 has a complete index of words: so has Achaintre. Ruperti has a very full one of phrases, which Lemaire further enlarged: a very good index in Maittaire's handsome little volume.)

a ministro ferienda xii 14. a Pyrra xv 30 : abeant in ventres novalia xiv 149. -i 213 abicit xv 17 ablative. curentur medicis maioribus

ablative. curentur medicis maioribus aegri xiii 124. abl. abs. of the same person as the subject xiii 23. abl. abs. of part. in -rws xiv 50. abl. of difference xiv 201. Archigene xiii 08

ablegandae Tiberim ultra mercis xiv

abnego nummos xiii 94 abnueret dare veniam xv 104

absolvitur nemo nocens se iudice xiii 3 acceptae cicutae xiii 186. accipe xiii

acceptae cicutae xiii 180. accipe xiii 120. xv 31 accusative cogn. xii 128. xiv 53. 295 acer acri Falerno xiii 216, -ibus exem-

plis te cludere xiv 322 acervo e medio Fortunae ductus casus xiii 20

aceto Phario madentis xiii 85

Achilles vicit Pelea xiv 213—4 ad 'to meet' xiii 167. ad Castora ponendi nummi xiv 260. ad cyathos

nendi numni xiv 260. ad cyathos xiii 44. ad fulgura pallent xiii 223. ad subsellia xvi 14 adde quod xiv 114

adeo xiv 234. adfectibus xii 10. -tus mutuus xv 150 adjective as subst. xiii 124. xiv 120.

in -bilis xvi 21 admittere 'commit a crime' xiii 237 adquirendi xiv 115 adultera filia Largae xiv 25 adversis fatis xiii 156 adyti vox digna templo xiii 205 aedificator xiv 86

Aegaei maris rupem xiii 246. Aegaei pater Neptunus 81 aegri subst. xiii 124

Aegyptos see *Egypt* aeluros xv 7

Aeneae coxam percussit Tydides xv 67 Aeolus xv 20

aequo flagrantior xiii 11 aerolites xiii 67

aerugo xiii 61 cum tota -ine follem aestivum tonat xiv 295. -i lacerti 131 aetas nona xiii 28

afficiunt mire inscripta ergastula xiv

Agamemnona mugire credit Aiax xiv

Agathyrsi xv 125 ages of the world xiii 28. 30 agere pacem cum xv 163

aggeris molem xvi 26 agna coronata lustrari xiii 63. -am niveam ducimus Iunoni xii 3

Aiax his strength xv 65. madness xiv 286—7. praeteriit Telamonem 213—4 alas grandes miretur Laelius xiv 195 Alba founded by Iulus xii 71—3. Albanum vinum xiii 214

albae gallinae filius xiii 141. -i staminis lanificae Parcae xii 65. gallinae fi-

lius -ae xiii 141
Alcinous and Ulixes xv 14—26
alea damnosa iuvat senem xiv 4
Alexander and Diogenes xiv 311—3
ajiena sibi credit ulla mala? xv 142
aliqua pars belli xiii 110. -is de ponte
xiv 134. -id de sanguine xv 92

alias facies xv 57 all xiv 68 without all alliteration xiii 208 Alpes guttur tumidum in -ibus xiii 162 alpha et beta xiv 209 altaria tangunt iurantes xiii 80 alternum latus puppis xii 31 alumnus leo tollet magistrum xiv 247 aluta xiv 282 alveus plenus fluctu xii 30 amae xiv 305 amber xiv 308 amor nummi crescit quantum pecunia xiv 139 anaphora of postquam xii 63 ancipiti planta figens vestigia xiv 272 angustum se explicat xii 55 animam committe ventis xii 57. -as produxere xv 94. indulsit communis conditor illis tantum -as, nobis animum quoque 148—9 animus tortor xiii 195. See anima antecedent in relative clause xiv 84. Nipperdey on Tac. an. iv 56 antemnae xii 17—19 Anticyra and its hellebore xiii 97 Antiphates trepidi laris xiv 20 antiqua atque vetus xv 33 Anubis xv 8 apex xii 72 apium examen xiii 68 Apollo vates Cirraeus xiii 79. 203 aquila locuples xiv 197 ara xiii 219. caespiticia xii 2. Maeotide saevior xv 115. Cereris -am tangens xiv 219 aranea xiv 61 aratro miranti xiii 65. driven by consuls xiv 181 arbor 'mast' xii 32 arca xiii 74. aerata xiv 259 arcano volumine Moyses xiv 102. face xv 141. -a sestertia xiii 73 archaic words and forms xv 157 Archigenes xiii 98. x arcus Herculei xiii 82 XiV 252 Ardea xii 105 aretalogus xv 16 argentum lēve xiv 62 aristae post munus xiv 182-4 arma of dice xiv 5 armamentaria caeli xiii 83 artemo xii 69 artifices veneni xiii 154. -em adquirendi xiv 116 arx caelesti -ce xv 146 as assem rogat naufragus xiv 301 aspera vasa xiv 62

aspice xii 6z

assa a dry nurse xiv 208 assurgere vetulo xiii 55 ast before consonant xiv 216 astrology xiv 248. xvi 3 4 atheism xiii 86—89. 119 120. 136—9 Athenas Graias nostrasque habet totus orbis xv 110 Atlanta miserum minori pondere wguebant sidera paucis contenta numinibus xiii 48 atque xiv 206 dis atque Iove attegiae Maurorum xiv 196 atteritur res xvi 50. attrita fronte xiii 242 attollit villas xiv 95. paupertatem 236 attonitus xii 21. pro electro xiv 306. -os habet xiii 194 audi xii 24 Augusti portus xii 75 aulaea Cereris xiv 263 aura modica (non) multum fortior ven• tus xii 66 auri montes xii 120 aut xv 55. after a negation xiii 50avarice dominant xiv 107—255. grows with wealth 139 aves Iovis xiv 82 axis quocumque sub -e xiv 42 Baetis, flocks on its banks xii 41-2 Baiana cumba xii 80 balantem pecudem xiii 233 balteus xvi 48 barba maiorum xvi 31. -am pectere coeperit xiv 216 barbati magistri xiv 12 Bardaicus calceus iudex xvi 13 14 bascauda xii 46 beans of Pythagoras xv 174 beasts spare their kind xv 159-164 beati pauperis xiv 120 beaver xii 34—36 belli pars aliqua xii 110. •orum ultima xv 95 belua elephant xii 104 beta, see alpha biberat caelato xii 47 bilem quibusdam moverat xv 15 16 bimembris puer xiii 64 birthday, see natalis Bithynicus Volusius xv 1 blaesus xv 48 blindness a judgement xiii 03 boletus xiv 8 bones of heroes xv 70 branding of slaves xiv 24 bratteola xiii 152 breviter dabit omnia Pacuvio xii 125

brigandage xiii 145 Brigantum castella xiv 106 Britain, Hadrian's wall xiv 196 Britannos causidicos xv 111 Britones xv 124 Brutus. M. Bruti avunculus xiv 43 bucina surda foedae famae xiv 152 building mania xiv 86—95 bulla dignissime senior xiii 33 bullatus xiv 5 burning of slaves xiv 22 buxo intactum caput xiv 194

cadere of a victim xii 98. 11; Caedicius a severe judge xiii 197. cundus xvi 46 caelatum xii 47 caelicolae xiv 97 caeli numen adorant Iudaei xiv 97 caerula lumina Germani xiii 164 Caesar dynastic title xii 106. -is armentum ib. caesaries Germani flava xiii 164 Caieta xiv 87 Calagurris xv 93-6 calamos 'arrows' xiii 80 calceus Bardaicus index xvi 13 14 caligas xvi 24 calor febris xii 98 Calpe xiv 279 Calvinus xiii 5 Camilli more xvi 15 caminus xiv 118 canère, montem qui -et oliva xiv 144 canem venerantur oppida tota xv 8 cannibalism xv 11-13. 33 -02. 126. of Calagurris 93. of Saguntum 114. allowed by Zeno 107 *cano* canebat xv 26 Canòpus famosus xv 46 Cantaber xv 108 capellae worshipt in Egypt xv 12 capilli maiorum xvi 31. puellares xv Capitolia xiv ox caprea xiv 81

captator xii 93-130. see orbus captat Coranum pater xvi 54-56 caput praeferre argento xii 49. cuum cerebro xiv 58. -itis periuri poena xiii 174. discrimine quanto constent xiv 258. tam vacui populum xv 23 carbo of the censer xiii 116

carcer rusticus xiv 24. -is uncum xiii

Carpathium acquor xiv 278 castigare xiv 54. 57. servorum ventres modio iniquo 126

M. I.

castora 'beaver' xii 34 Castora ad vigilem ponendi nummi xiv bratteolam de -e ducat xiii 152

casula xiv 170 casus fortunae xiii 86 cats xv 7 Catilina xiv 41 Cato of Utica xiv 43 Catulli fugitivus scurra xiii 111 Catullus friend of Iuv. xii 29 causam dicentis xv 134 causidici applauded xiii 32. -os Bri-

tannos xv 111 cavet brumamque famemque illa reste

xiv 274 cedo, si xiii 210 cenam super xv 15 censor xiv 50

census equester xiv 323-6. senatorius

centurio and his vitis xiv 193. shaggy 194. -onum cognitio de milite xvi 17 18 cepe nefas violare xv o

cera nitentia simulacra xii 88. tablets xiv 20. 101 cercopithecus xv 4 cerebro vacuum caput xiv 57 Cereris aram xiv 219. aulaea 263. face

dignus xv 1≱1 cervina senectus xiv 251 cespes altar of turf xii 2.85 Chaldaei xiv 248. see astrology charta for wrapping tus xiii 116 Charybdis xv 17

children to be guarded from seeing and hearing evil xiv 44 chirographa vana xiii 137 chordae magicae resonant dimidio Memnone xv

Chrysippus xiii 184 cibo difficili crescente xiii 213 ciconia xiv 74

cicuta xiii 186 ciemus fidem hominum divumque xiii

Cimbri xv 124 cinaedus xiv 30 Circe xv 21 circumcision xiv 99

circumscribere xiv 237. -ptorem xv 136 Cirraei vatis spicula xiii 79

citius xv 10. xvi 32 civem dedisti patriae xiv 70 Claudian imitates xiii 41

Claudius, his harbour near Ostia xii 75. his freedmen xiv 91 (Posides). puts

Messalina to death at the bidding of Narcissus xiv 329—331 clavi caligares xvi 25 Clitumni pascua xii 13 cludere acribus exemplis xiv 322 cobwebs xiv 61 cocks sacrificed xiii 233 cogitare qui scelus intra se cogitat, facti crimen habet xiii 209 210 cognitio centurionum xvi 18 cogitur in frontem ruga xiii z16. -acto umore vexare oculos 133. -as per tormenta divitias xiv 135 collige xiii 191 colores violae xii 90 columna Phrygia xiv 307 colus tardas Parcarum xiv 249 commendat nos Veneris epistula Marti commissa plumbo domus xiv 310 commoda communia militiae xvi communis conditor mundi xv 148. extra -ia xiii 140 comparison abbreviated xv 68. inverted xii 23 componere of drugs xiv 253 conchis xiv 131 concurrentia saxa xv 10. -itur 53 conditional sentence in substance, not in form xvi 17-22 conditor mundi xv 148 conduplicare xiv 229 confisus xii 48 confisus x11 50 conflare tonantem xiii 153 conflare tonantem xiii 153 cone may expect,' etc. xiv 234. xv 26. see indicative conscience xiii 192-235 constantia ficti vultus xiii 77

'consist' xiv 17. 'cost' -ent conscia xiv 28 discrimine capitis 258 constructio κατά σύνεσω xiv 241 contemnere leges Romanas xiv 100. superos testes xiii 75 content true riches xiv 313 contentus deducere xiii 133 contexere tanto cursu moechos xiv 27 continuo sic collige xiii 191 convenit ursis inter se xv 164 Coptos xv 28 coquere rastra xv 167 cor mulinum Vagelli xvi 23 Coranum captat pater xvi 54-56 Corcyraea urna xv 25 corium inter et unguentum xiv 204. -0 bovis deducendum in mare xiii 155 cornua cum lituis audita xiv 199. torquentem cirro xiii 165

corona Pisacae olivae xiii oo. -ac Egyptian xv 50. of the Lares xii 87 coronata agna xiii 63 corpore census xvi 53 corus xiv 268 coruscat frontem hostia xii 6 Corvinus Iuv. amicus xii 1. 93 Corycia puppis xiv 267 cothurnus xv 29 coturnix xii 07 country life, praises of xiv 160-189 courts of law, hours of xiii 158 crater xii 44 crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crevit xiv 139. -ente cibo xiii Cretae passum xiv 270 Cretonius xiv 86. 92 crimen habet xiii 210 cristam galli promittere Laribus xiii crocodilon adorat Aegyptus xv 2. 36 crocus of Corycus xiv 267 Croesi fortuna xiv 328 crucem sceleris pretium xiii 105. bodies left to hang on xiv 77 cucurbita ventosa xiv 58 cultris inponite farra xii 84. -i mucronem admittite xiv 217 cum quo iv 9. xiii 155 cumba Baiana xii 80 cuperet nihil (of Diogenes) xiv 313 cupping-glass xiv 58 curabilis xvi 21 curator dementium xiv 288 curare xiii 124 curriculum xiv 231 curses xii 130 curta fides patriae xiv 166 curvis unguibus viii 120. xii custos urbis Gallicus xiii 157 xiii 169 Cyaneae xv 20 cyathus ad -05 xiii 44 Cybeles aulaea xiv 263 Cyclopes xv 18 cynici xiii 121-2. greater than kings xiv 312

damnandis abstineas xiv 38
damnosa alea xiv 4
dative of agent Madvig on Cic. fin. i
§ 11. Kühnast synt. Liv. 139. Pin.
ep. iii 1 § 9. paneg. 50. Parthesio
factas lances xii 44. dicta mih xv
98
de media nocte xiv 190. de ponte ali-

quis xiv 134 deam te facimus xiv 315—6 debilitate carebis xiv 156

decidere iactu cum ventis xii 33 Decii, their devotion xiv 239 declamatoris Vagelli xvi 23 deducere longa -ctis gente propinquis xiii 207 defendier xv 157 degeneracy of moderns xv 65-71 degenerare a magna culina xiv 14 deliciae xiii 140 dente renato xiv 10 11. -tes excussos praetori ostendere xvi 10. -ibus anguis nascuntur legiones xiv 241 densissima ruga xiii 215 deportatio in insulam xiii 246 depositum xiii 16. 71. 201. infitiari 60 descendere rectum funem xiv 266 deus dis atque ipso Iove xiv 206. deorum ira lenta xiii 110. turba 46 deverticulum xv 72 devia rura xiv 75 devotions patriotic xiv 240 diadema xiii 39. sceleris pretium ferre Diana not worshipt in Egypt xv 8. oath by her arrows and quiver xiii 8a dicentis causam amici xv 134. -tu foedum xiv 44 diducere vestem summam xiii 132 difficili crescente cibo xiii 212 digitis a morte remotus quattuor xii 58 dimidius Memnon xv 5 dinner of yesterday's scraps xiv 129-134 Diogenes, his tub xiv 308. naked ib. and Alexander 311-3 discipulus xiii 125 disease a punishment of sin xiii 230 displicet ziii 2 distinguitur unda tabula xiv 289 diversa parte xiii 136 divinorum capaces xv 144 do dat ferre xiv 30. dare altaribus xii x19. iudicem xvi 13. se similem xiv 51 52. vela xv 127. venenum xiii 187. vestigia 244 dociles imitandis turpibus xiv 40 dogmata stoica xiii 121 dolia Diogenis xiv 308 dolo dolato ligno xii 57 domestica seditioni tela xv 64 domini infantes xiv 160 dorso ferre cohortes xiì 100 dragon guardian xiv 113-4. Hes. in Strabo 393 fin. of Elensis dreams xili 221 dubitaret retinere xiii 200 ducere matris ubera xii 9. ad aras xii

112. -xerat temetum xv 25. -cta Falerno ruga xiii 216 dum with pres. ind. xiv 92. 95 duo 'only two' xvi 24 ð in abl. xiii 98 ebur xiv 308. 'elephant' xii £12 eburnis loculis xiii 130 edam xiv 317 education xiv p. 95. began with seventh year to 11 educat nunc terra malos homines xv 70 efferre xiv 220 effice summam xiv 323 eget curatoris xiv 288 Egypt xv. see Syene. worships monsters xv 2. motives for visiting 45. Egyptian wine 48. ointments and crowns 50. palm trees 76. worship exclusive 37 38. excesses 46. inbelle vulgus 126. banditti ib. vulgus 126. eisdem xiv 30 Electra xiv 284-5 electrum xiv 307 elementa vitiorum xiv 123 elephants offered in sacrifice xii 102. not bred in Italy 104. herds kept at Ardea for the emperor 105-6. used by Hannibal and Pyrrhus xii 108-110 elixi vervecis iii 204. nati xiii 85 ellipsis xiii 181. xv 21. of loquitur xiii QI Elpenor xv 22 Elpenos .....
emendat xiv 67
emptor Olynthi xii 47
emptor et xii 57. iret sanguis xii 14. ire viam xiv 122 epanalepsis i 15. xiv 139 Epicurean denial of Providence xiii Epicurus content with his garden xiii 122-3. xiv 319 epilogue works on jurors' feelings by producing a weeping boy xv 135 equites and the 14 ordines xiv 324. duos =duorum equitum censum 326 ergastula Tusca viii 189. inscripta xiv escaria xii 46 esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae xiii oo et xvi 31 audeat et credam. 'and yet' xiii qr. after negative xiii 44. iam xii 30 Eumenidum igni terretur Orestes xiv eunuchum se facit castor xii 35

Euros summovet xiv 186

exacquet montibus aurum xii 130

examen apium xiii 68 example xiv 1-85 excipiat me tironem porta xvi 3 excusat xv 115. se -aturos amicos xvi exemplo malo xiii r exercere acies xv 60. artes 145. avaritiam xiv 108 exiguam minimamque xiii 13 existunt, qui promittant xii 101 exorabile numen xiii 102 expectare colus xiv 249. -andus annus xvi 42. -as ut vi 75. 239. xi 162. xiv 25 expiatory sacrifice xii 116 explicat se xii 55 expuit Setina xiii 214 exspiravit aper xv 162 extendere gladios xv 168. labellum xiv 325. -tis vestibus cucurrit prora extra communia ponendum xvi 16 exulibus magnis frequentes scopulos xiii 247 exuit errores xiii 188 fabula repetatur a deverticulo xv 72 faciem contundere xiii 128 facere invidiam xv 123. •imus te deam

xiv 315—6. patrimonia xii 50. ter-tia quadringenta xiv 326 Faesidius xiii 32 Falernum xiii 216 falx of Saturn xiii 30. -cibus actum credas xiv 149 fama digna sinistra xiv 1 famelica armenta xiv 146 fames the measure of food kiv 218 famoso Canopo xv 46 famulae Iovis aves 'eagles' xiv 81 far xiv 182. farra inponite cultris xii 84 fascia of cloud xiv 294 fatum xii 63. -is adversis xiii 156 faventes linguisque animisque xii 83 fax face dignis arcana xv 140 febris vigil xiii 229 felix animi xiv 119. -cis militiae praemia xvi 1 femina gaudet vindicta xiii 192 fenoris auctor xi 48 fera similis parcit cognatis maculis xv 160 ferire of sacrifices xii 14 feritas xv 32 ferme xiii 236 ferre pretium xiii 105, ad moechum xiv

ferri temporibus peiora saecula xiii 28.

-o ardenti uritur servus xiv 22

festa dies prodit furem xiii 23 ficedula or ficella xiv 9 fictilibus dare vela phaselis xv 127 fides hominum divumque xiii 31. pro-digiosa 62. Zagynthi xv 124. curta patriae ingratae xiv 166 fiducia xiii 110 figere maculam xiv 2. fixis libellis xii 100 filius morum xiv 52. gallinae albae xiii 141 fila porri sectivi xiv 133 fire the gift of Prometheus xv 85. engines xiv 305. fires in Rome xiii 145-6. see incendia, vigiles fiscus xiv 260 fish worshipt in Egypt xv 7 flagellum xiv 19. of conscience xiii flagrantior aequo dolor xiii 11 flavam Germani caesariem xiii 164 flebile sinciput xiii 84 Florae aulaea xiv 262 flores Egyptian xv 50 focos mollis turf-altars xii 85 follis cum tota aerugine xiii 61. xiv fontem quaesitum xiv 104 Fonteius Capito cos. A. D. 67 xiii 17 fortuitus xiii 225 Fortuna made a goddess by man xiv 264. Praenestina 90. -au sapientia xiii 20. acervo 10 Praenestina 90. -ae victrix fora cuncta xiii 135. -i lenta pugnamus harena xvi 47 fraga xiii 57 framea Martis xiii 70 frangere morsu xv 10 fraus xiii 71. 135-Q freedmen of Claudius and other emperors xiv 331 frequentes exulibus magnis scopulos xiii 246 frigora the measure of clothing xiv 318 fritillus xiv 5 frons xiv 56. attrita xiii 242 frugality patriarchal, of antiquity xiv 159—189 frugi xiv iii. see Freund fugitivus scurra Catulli xiii 111 fulgura xiii 223—6 fulmen xiii 225—6. -ina Tarpeia xiii 78 funambulus xiv 272

furor est with inf. xiv 136. vacui ven-

funerals xii 122. xiii 127—134 funem rectum descendere xiv 266

funus adultae virginis xv 138 Furiae in hell xiii 51

tris xv 100

furtiva piacula tragicae cervae xii 120 furva gens xii 104 Fuscinus xiv 1 Fuscus an advocate xvi 46. -i coniux a drunkard xii 45 future. audeat et credam xvi 29—31

Gades. Herculeus gurges xiv 280 Gaetula aequora xiv 278 Gallia facunda xv 111. human sacrifices there ib. Gallicus custos urbis xiii 157 gallinae filius albae xiii 141. -am claudentem oculos xii o6 Gallitta xii 99. 113 Gallius Iuv. amicus xvi 1 galli cristam Laribus promittere xiii Ganymedes xiii 43 garrula pericula xii 82 gaudes advexisse xiv 270. vi 102. 420. viii 225. ix 84. xii 81 gemma 'signet' xiii 138 generosi graminis xii 40 genesis xiv 248. Clem. recogn. ix genitive. ventre lagonae xii 60 geology xiii 65. xv 70 Germani flavam caesariem xiii 160 seq. 164. caerula lumina ibid. ghosts xiii 221. 237 seq. giants in old time xv 65—71 glans xiii 57. xiv 182—4. Gell. v 6 § 12. Arn. ii 21. Apul. m. xi 2, p. 984 Hild. Glaukos xiii 199--207 glebam virentem turf-altar xii 85 glebula xiv 166 goats worshipt in Egypt xv 12 gods derided xiii 118-9. xv 261-2. neither deaf nor blind xiii 249. multitude of 46. rebuked for negligence 113-9. slow to punish 100-4. upstart 46-48 goitre xiii 162 gold, see Tagus. Pactolus golden age xiii 30. 38--59 Gorgo = the aegis xii 4 Gradivus Homericus xiii 113 Graecia si vera xiv 240 Graeca marmora xiv 89 grandi ministro xii 14 grassatur ferro xiv 174 gratia improba xiii 3 gratum est quod xiv 70 Greek a universal language xv 110

gremium, money in xīv 327 grues Thracum volucres xiii 167 guardian, see pupillus. tutor gula xv 90. = gulosus xiv 10. Fritzsche on Hor. s. ii 2 40 guttur tumidum in Alpibus xiii 162

habenas effundit xiv 230 habere 'to be rich' xiv 207. attonitos xiii 194. cf. x 297 habitator xiv 312. Amm. xxxi 5 § 5. Paulin. vita Ambr. 42 Hadrian in Mauretania and Britain xiv 196. visits Memnon xv 5 haesuram maculam xiv 2 Hannibal Tyrius xii 107-8. his elephants 107—110 harena pugnamus xvi 47. Samia xvi 6 heaven used for 'God' by the later Jews xiv 97 Hebe xiii 43 hecatombe xii 101. Hdn. v 5 § 8 hell, punishments of xiii 51 Hercules guest of Pholus xii 45. burtinus xiv 90. -is inaurati femur xiii 151 uxor 43 Herculeus gurges (Gades) xiv 280. -i arcus xiii 82 heredes tres xii 95 Hernicus xiv 180 Herodotus paraphrased xiii 199-207 Hesperidum serpens xiv 114

hiatus xii 36. 110 kic huius neut. xiv 38. his neut. xiii 103 Hispulla xii 11 Hister Pacuvius fortune-hunter xii 111 Homericus Gradivus xiii 113

Homerus imitated xv 65—7x hora fati benigni xvi 4 horti Epicuri xiv 319. xiii 123 (-0). -us xiv 172 hostibus ipsis miserantibus xv 100—1

human sacrifices in Gaul xv 111 Hymettus dulcis xiii 185

iactare iugum xiii 22

iactu decidere cum ventis xii 33
ianua erexit ramos xii 91. operatur
lucernis matutinis xii 22. claudenda
xiii 129
ibis satura serpentibus xv 3
Idaea antra of infant Iuppiter xiii 41
idoneus patriae xiv 71
iecur vituli xiii 117
ieiunum odium xv 51
ignava septima quaeque lux xiv 106
ignem donavit Prometheus xv 85. -e
rogi minor 140. -i Eumenidum xiv
285
Iliacus puer xiii 43

imago an apparition in a dream xiii.

imber effuderit lapides xiii 67 immo xiii 108 in melius xiii 18. in quantum xiv 318 inaurati femur Herculis xiii 151 incedet superbus xii 125-6 incendia xiv 305 -8, sulpure coepta atque dolo xiii 145-6 incerta ora xv 137 inclinatis per humum lacertis xv 63 incommoda vitae ferre xiii 23

incrementa domus xiv 259 incumbere remis xv 128. eidem sectae

incude xiv 118. nefanda ferrum letale produxisse xv 165

indicative in apodosis, conj. in protasis xii 115. pres. in questions xv 17. Lehmann on Lucian pisc. 10 pr.

Indica tigris xv 163 indigenae xiii 38

indulsit communis conditor illis animas xv 148. ventri non omne legumen 174. -gent sibi latius ipsi xiv 234. brevem si forte sit cura soporem xiii 217. Narcisso Claudius omnia

xiv 330 infitiari depositum xiii 60 ingenium Thaletis xiii 185 iniquo modio xiv 126 inmortale odium xv 34 inpendere gallinam amico xii 96 inquit xiv 153 insatiabile votum xiv 125 inscripta ergastula xiv 24 instaurare pugnam sagittis xv 74 instantis domini vox furit xiv 63. talibus -em monitis parentem 210

intellego xii 36 intention constitutes crime xiii 209 210 intercepta decem sestertia fraude xiii

interrogation, double xii 48 intra se cogitat xiii 209 inventrix nefandi Taurica sacri xv 117 invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo invidiosa solacia xiii 179

Iphigenia 'daughter' xii 118-9. her fawn 119 120 ira deorum lenta xiii 100

irato sistro xiii 93. - tus ignis 226 Isis maintains painters xii 28. form Iside ib. feriat mea lumina sistro xiii

islands, exiles in i 73. 🛪 170. xiii

Italy ceased to grow corn xiv 159

Ithacus x 257. xiv 287. xv 26 Iudaicum ius xiv 101 iudex calceus Bardaicus xvi 13 14. ice

se nemo nocens absolvitur xiii 3 iugera bina xiv 163. 172 Iulus founder of Alba xii 70—73

Iuncus consul A.D. 127 XV 27

no virguncua am 5 Samia mater Martis avi 6 Tarpeius 6. Tarpeius 6. Iuno virguncula xiii 40. regina xii 3.

Iuppiter noster xii 89. privatus Idaeis antris xiii 41. re-buked for negligence 113—9. Iovis famulae aves xiv 81. municipes lagonas 271. dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta 206

iurgia tuba rixae xv 51 iurat per Solis radios cet. xiii 78 seq.

iure iurando xiii 201—2

Iuvenalis wearied with endless tragedies and epics on worn-out legends i 1-14), himself went to school and learnt to declaim (15-17). his motive for writing satire (19-21), the rampant vice of the time (22-171). his medley subject, the whole existence of men, hopes and fears, anger and pleasure, joys and restless roamings 85 86. of low origin 101. iv 98. cf. xi 145. 175. Aquinas iii 319. his frugal board xi. his Tiburtine estate xi 65. in Egypt xv 45. mentions Statius vii 82 seq. and Quintilian vi 280. vii 186. offers sacrifice xii 1-19 his votive inscription to Ceres Helvina iii 219. his pessimism i 147—150. xii 48 49. his rhetorical learning viii xii 48 49. his rhetorical learning viii 56. uses hackneyed examples of the schools viii 215—6. unjustly derides Hdt. x 174—8. derides mythology no believer in portents xiii i 2—14. 62. affects indirect designation of men and things iii 139. x 28. 109. 171. 257. xi 61—2. xii 4. imitates Cic. Hdt. Hom. Luc. Lucil. Manil. Mart. (viii 145). Ov. Sen. Plato. VM. Pers. imitated or cited by Boet. Claud. Ennod. Lydus. Macrob. Namatian. Prud. Serv. See these names and also archaisms, diminutives, hiatus, imperative, metre, questions, repetition, rime, spondaic

iuvenis son xiv 23. -es marinos 283

Jews despise Roman laws xiv 100. learn their own law by heart and keep and fear it 101. exclusiveness 103-4. Jewish proselytes 96-106. worship heaven 97 judgements of heaven xiii sez--232

labellum extendit xiv 385 labra moves xiii 114 lactis vertice torrens amnis xiii 70 lacernas ponente Caedicio xv 45 lacertus a fish xiv 131 lacrimae nostri pars optima seusus xv -as dedit natura 130-3 ¥33. Ladas xiii 97--8 Laelius xiv 195 Laestrygones xv =8 laeta pascua xii 13 lagona xii 60. xiv 271 lamminae ardentes xiv 20 Ianatis animalibus abstinct Aegyptus XV II landmark, sacredness of xvi 38 lanificae staminis albi Parcae xii 66 lapides effusi imbre xiii 67 aqueus in -um dabit vestigia xiii 244 Lares xiii 233. crowns and frankin-cense presented to xii 87—90 Larga xiv 25 latius indulgent sibi xiv 234 latifundia xiv 142-3. 159. 163. 172 Latin studies in Spain xv 108, throughout the world 110 Latium xii 103 latrones xiii 145 laudo xii 121 Lavinium xii 71 legitime fixis libellis xii 100 legumen non omne ventri indulsit xv lenonum puellae xiv 46 leo alumnus tollet magistrum xiv \$45-7 letale ferrum xv 165 lēve argentum xiv 62 lex Othonis xiv 324. -ges rubrae 192-3 libellus 'petition' xiv 193. -i Tusci xiii 62. -is fixis xii 100 Libitina xii 122 libo cum patulo puls annua zvi 39 Licinus xiv 306 lightning xiii 223—6 lignum = tabulae xiii 137 limite xv 154. xvi 38 linguisque animisque faventes xii 83 lintea stolen xiv 22 Liparaea Vulcani taberna xiil 45 litis suffiamine longo xvi 50 littera handwriting xiii 178 lituus xiv 200 loculi eburni ziii 139 locuples podagra xiii 96. aquila ziv 197

lucernae xii os

xiii 158

lucifer usque a -o donec lux occidat

lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet xiv lucubratio xiv 100 ludi Fortunae humana negotia xiv 262-4 lumina feriat Isis xiii 93. Germani caerula 164 lupini tunicam xiv 153 lustrari coronata agna xiil 63 lutum Promethei xiv 35 lux nocte ac luce xv 45 madidus drunk xv 47 madmen go naked xiv 278 Maecenatibus teneris xii 39 Maeotide saevior ara xv 115 magicae chordae resonant dimidio Memnone xv 5 magister navis xii 79. -trum tollet leo xiv 245maiorum barba xvi 32 malo mihi xiv 153 malum ferro summittere xii 54 mala ulla sibi aliena credit xv 142. -orum natura mobilis xiii 236 mamilla maior infante xiii 163 man erect xv 144—7. social 15 moulded by Prometheus xiv 35 social 150-7. manes of the injured xiii 221 Manilius imitated xiv 40-43 marbles Greek xiv 89. Phrygian 307 marini iuvenes xiv 283 marmoreus debueras mittere vocem xiii 115 marra xv 167 marriage, inducements to xiv 70 Mars ultor galeam perdidit xiv 261, -tis framea xiii 79. -i commendet epistula Veneris xvi 5 Marsus xiv 180 mathematici xiv 248 maturus templis xii 7 Mauri xii 104. -orum attegiae xiv 196. -a Gorgo xii 4 medio acervo xiii 10 medullas nondum implevere mala xiv Megalesia xiv 263 Meletos xiii 187 *melior* in -us xìii 18 Memnone dimidio resonant chordae XV 5 Memphitis terra xv 122 Menoeceus xiv 240 merchants xiv 275—302 merentem aera castrorum zvi 55 mergit te onus iacturae xiii 8. ficellas xiv 9 Meroe xiii 163

mero spargendus vitulus xii 8 municipes Iovis lagonas xiv 271 Messalina put to death xiv 331 metallo a nullo posuit natura nomen mutorum grege xv 143 Mycenis-Iphigenia xii 127 xiii 30 Metellus cos. B.C. 80 his war in Spain Narcissus, his wealth and power xiv XV 100 329—331 nares pilosas xiv 194 metre xii 71. xiv 73. 76. 108. xv 17 metuentem sabbata xiv 96. -unt ius Iudaicum 101 micturiente xvi 46 mihī xv 98 mille rates at Troy xii 122 mimus rasus xiii 110 Minerva xii 4. -ae per hastam iurat minimam exiguamque xiii 13 minister=popa xii 14 minor igne rogi xv 140. -es xiv 189 minutal xiv 120 mirans aratrum xiii 65 miscere venena xiv 174 misellus xiii 215 misers xiv 124—137 miserantibus hostibus xv 100—1 Mithridates and his antidotes xiv 252 mittere to heave overboard xii 43. vocem xiii 114 modern degeneracy xv 65-71 modio castigat iniquo servorum ventres xiv 126 modo xv 119. modo-nunc-nunc xiv 86 moechus xiv 26 molares xiii 212 moles positas inclusa per aequora xii 75 molles foci xii 85 Molossus rex xii 108. -os gladios xiv monstrare vias xiv 103 monstrum xiii 60—70. xv 121. egregius vir xiii 64 65. -a Oceani xiv 283 mood, change of xv 66—7. 169—171 mora nulla per Histrum xii 111 morsu tenebit zonam xiv 297. frangere porrum xv 9 mortalis nemo xiii 76. Plaut. truc. v 2 147 cet. Ov. m. ix 16 cet. Gell.

nassa xii 123 natalis dies xii 1 natantis iure ficellas xiv 8 natura and sapientia have one voice xiv 321. recurrit ad mores xiii 239 naufragus picta se tempestate tuetur xiv 301-2. xii 27-28, vertice raso ne ut supplied from xvi 8 9. with perf. subj. xiv 48 nec=ne quidem xiii 211. =neu xii 130. nec-nec-non xiii 121-2. nec...nec after non xii 102. nec-nec-que-aut xv 124—5 , nectare siccato xiii 44 negative, corresponding positive understood from xvi 9 negabit 'refuse an invitation' xiv 134 negotia humana Fortunae ludi xiv 262 nempe xiii 166 Neptunus xiii 40. pater Aegaei, bis trident 81. -i faciem radat 151-2 Nero the emperor, his robberies xii 129 nescia mutari xiii 240 Nestora vivat xii 128 Nili divitis ostia xiii 27. -o nolenti surgere xv 123 nimirum xiv 54 nitidis rebus xiv 2 nivea agna xii 3 nocentes xiii 101 nominative for voc. xii 58 non-nec-nec xii 102-3. Corte on Cic. fam. iv 3 § 2. vi 8 § 2. Plin. vii § 149. Plin. ep. ii 1 § 7. viii 12 § 2 nona aetas xiii 28 novalia tota abeant in ventres xiv 148 novercali Lavinio xii 71 Novius fortune-hunter xii 111 nocte dieque xiii 198. media de -e xiv xiii 29=28. Heind. on Hor. s. i 6 190. •e ac luce xv 43 nubes sonora xiii 167 mos morum filius xiv 52. metu, non nubilis xii 118 -ibus reddidit xiii 204 nuda manus xv 54. -i cynici dolia xiv moverat quibusdam bilem xv 15 16 308 Moyses xiv 102 numen habes xiv 315 mucida frusta xiv 128 mucronem admittere cultri xiv 217 oaths by a son's head xiii 84 85. 120. mula feta xiii 64-66 customary 78-83. sworn on altars mulino corde Vagelli xvi 23 and relics 80 multum fortior xii 66 obsidionis egestas xv 96

obstet tibi peccaturo filius infans xiv 49 oceani monstra xiv 283 oculos vexare umore coacto xiii 133 odor lucri bonus xiv 204-5 offam nigram in facie xvi 11 old times praised xiii 38--59 olentis sacci xiv 269 olim xiv 225 olivae Pisaeae ramus xiii 99 olla xiv 171 Olympic games xiii 99 Olynthi emptor xii 47 Ombos xv 35. — Ombitas 75 omentum xiii 118 omni sine xiv 68 onions worshipt in Egypt xv 9 operatur xii 92 oracles xiii 199-207. of Praeneste xiv orbita xiv 37 orbi xii 93. 98 99. 123. see captator order of words xiii 219. 223. xiv 275 ordines bis septem xiv 324 Orestes and the Furies xiv 284-5 Ostia, new port of Claudius xii 75 Othonis, Roscii, lex xiv 324 Ovid imitated xiv 213—4. 250
ovum nos viles pulli nati infelicibus -is xiii 142 oxymoron. beati pauperis xiv 120—1 Pacius orbus xii 99 Pactolus rutila harena xiv 299 Pacuvius Hister xii 112 paganus X armatus xvi 33 pallere ad fulgura xiii 223 palmae umbrosae vicina Tentyra xv 76 panis xiv 181. caerulei frusta mucida 128 parasitus pernoctans xiv 46 paratu lauto xiv 13 Parcae xii 64. xiv 248-0 parcus xiv 112 parents mislead their children xiv 1—85 parare iii 224. xiv 140. 200 parricides xiv 248-255. their punishment xiii 155—6 pars aliqua belli xii 110 Parthenio factas lances xii 44 participle supplies the place of verbal noun xii 127. in -rus xii 56. abl. abs. xiv 59. in -dus with ab xii 14. abstineas damnadis xiv 38 parum est produxisse xv 166 pasci pictores ab Iside xii 28 passum xiv 271 pater Aegaei Neptune xiii 81. nulla

coturnix pro patre cadet xii o8

patria potestas xvi 54 pauper subst. xiv 121 pavimentum xiv 60 peccaturo obstet tibi filius xiv 49. -et omnia 53 pectere barbam xiv 216 pectus caedere pugnis xiii 127 peculium castrense xvi 51-60 pecunia amissa ploratur veris lacrimis xiii 134 Secus -udem balantem xiii 232 pecus vestium xii 4x peierat xiii 91. -et 36 Pelea vicit Achilles xiv 213—4 penates Socratici xiv 320 penes te mentis causa malae xiv 226 pensa Parcarum xii 65 per Histrum mora nulla xii 111 perditus xiv 260 pergit non reddere xvi 40. ire xiv 122 periuria vendere xiv 218 periuri capitis poena xiii 174 perjury xiii 36—7. 71—119. 136—9 perlege leges xiv 192 pernoctantis parasiti xiv 46 pero xiv 186 Persica regna xiv 328 pervigil torus xv 43 pervius -a cumbae stagna xii 80 pes -dem Cereris tangens xiv 219 pessimism xii 48 49. xiii 8—17. 23 37. 60-70. 120-160. xiv passim petauro iactata corpora xiv 265 petulans hostia xii 5 Phaeaca populum xv 23 Pharium acetum xiii 8 pharos Tyrrhena xii 76 phaselis fictilibus dare vela xv 127 Philip of Macedon xii 47 Philippus xiii 125 philosophy sacred xiii 19. superior to fortune 20 φοβούμενοι proselytes xiv τοι Pholus sitiens xii 45 phrenesis manifesta xiv 136 Phrygia columna xiv 307 Phryx Phryges Trojans xii 73 phthisis xiii 95 piacula furtiva tragicae cervae xii 120 pictores ab Iside pasci xii 28 pilosas nares xiv 194 pingo -ctae remis testae xv 128. -a se tempestate tuetur xiv 302 pingue passum xiv 270. -ior Hispulla taurus xii 11 pinnas sumpsit iii 80. xiv 76 pio -andum morte nefas xiii 34 piper xiv 293 Pisaea oliva xiii 99

piscis fluminis worshipt in Egypt xv 7. privatus. Iuppiter xiii 41. xil 107 -es inventi sub aratro xiii 66 pro electro attonitus xiv 206 øius -a tura xiii 116 proavis xv 152 planguntur funera xiii 131 procul a procul xiv 4 plantaribus horti xiii 123 prodigiosa fides xiii 62 pleaders applauded by a clique xiii producere pueros avaros xiv 228. testem xvi 32. -xere animas xv 94. plumbo commissa (domus) manebit xiv xisse ferrum incude 166. exemplum plural, reges king and queen xiii 52 profundum xiii 49 plus hominum est iam in pelago xiv proles extinctus tota cum -e domoque xiii 206. Lobeck Aglaoph. 635 276. vendere -ris dimidio xiv 201 Pluto xiii 50 Prometheus meliore luto finxit pracpodagra locuples xiii 96 cordia xiv 35. giver of fire xv 85 promittere cristum galli Laribus xiii poetica tempestas xii 23 24 poison xiii 25. xiv 173. and antidote 233. deis animalia xii 2. hecatomben 101. medico nil -ente xvi 12 xiv 253-5 Polyphemus xiv 20 prona animalia xv 147. -um et facile pono positis mensis xv 42. offer xiii est contemnere xiii 75 240. omnia in fortunae casibus 86. propter vitam xii 50. p. duo lintea xiv -unt praeputia xiv 99. -namus gemi-22. mille talenta 274 prora velo suo xii 69 tus xiii xi pons stand of beggars. aliquis de ponte Proserpina xiii so xiv 134 proverbs xiii 26, 100, 141, xiv 182-4. 219. 328. XV 133. 159 Ponticus serpens xiv 114 provehit xvi 57 porci omenta xiii 117 Prudentius imitates xv 1-10 porrum nefas violare xv 9. -i sectivi fila pudor armati xvi 34 xiv 133 porta castrorum xvi 3 puellae venatricis xiii 80, hoc discunt portents xiii 64—70 portenta colit Aegyptus xv 2 ante alpha et beta -ae xiv 200, lenonum 45 porticus xii 101. xiv 66 puellares capilli xv 137 portus Augusti xii 75 Posides xiv 91 puero debetur reverentia xiv 47 pueriles exercere acies xv 59 pugillares xiii 137 post terga reliquit sexaginta annos xiii 16. haec xiv 55 pugnamus lenta fori harena xvi 47 pugnis caedere pectus xiii 127
pullus nos viles -i nati infelicibus ovis posthac xiv 158 potens huius enim vel una -ns ratio est xiv 39 praecedit te xiii 108 XIII 142 pulpita praetoris xiv 257 praedives xiv 305 praefectus urbi Rutilius Gallicus sucpuls xiv 171. annua cum patulo libo xvi 39 cessor of Pegasus xiii 157-161 Punica proelia xiv 161 Praeneste xiv 88. temple of Fortune pupillum ad iura vocantem circumscriptorem xv 135-6 praeputia ponere xiv 90 purpura xiv 188 praestat quid gloria? xiii 99. -ant terpurpuream vestem xii 39 ga xv 75. sacro, quod -at xii 86. pusillos homines xv 70. -as ceras xiv meliorem -o magistro discipulum xiv puta v 7. rat esse deos xiii ox praetoris urna fallax xiii 4. -i osten-Pygmacus xiii 168 Pylades, quis tam? xvi 26 dere dentes excussos xvi 10. -is pulpita xiv 257 prandebat sibi quisque deus xiii 46 Pyrra xv 30 Pyrrus xiv 162, and his elephants xii prayers, granted to men's hurt xii 188 108--110 -130 Pythagoras cunctis animalibus abstimit pretium operae grande xii 127. xiv 281 xv 173. ventri indulsit non omne primoribus inimicorum xv 40 umen 174

princeps sardonychum gemma xiii 138

Pythla ziii 190

pyxis xiii 25

quadringenta xiv 326
quaerat caput hoc cucurbita xiv 58.
quamus panem aratro 181.
qualiscumque xv 40
quamvis 'however' xiii 13
quandoque xiv 79
quantulacumque xiii 183
quantulacumque xiii 183
quantus without tantus xiv 239.
quantus without tantus xiv 233.

quatenus xii 102
quercus (-glandis) fastidia xiv 184
quercllae iustae causa xvi 19
quicumque indef, xiii 56. 89, xiv 42.
210. quaec-est 188
quippe xiii 26. 189, xiv 116
quiqquam vix cuiquam aut nulli xv 55,
quemquam, ullo xii 192
quidquid telorum, after 2 list of parti-

quidquit telorum, et et sii 83 quo divitias ? xiv 135. xv 61 quoque xiv 108 quota pars ? xiii 157

radere tubera xiv 7. raso vertice naufragus xii 8t raisin wine xiv 27x ramus olivae Pisaeae xiii 99. -os erexit ianua xii 91 rancidulus xi 135 rari boni xiii 26—7 reccidit xii 54. Heins and Burm. on

Ov. her. 14 46. Claud. Gild. 45. Prud. apoth. 878 rector navis xii 33. -e nullo xiii 87 regimen census omne tenet pater xvi

54
regina Iuno xii 3
relative. quorum (*Thebanorum* understood from *Thebas*) xiv 241
relics xii 47
religion, decay of xiii 75. -s foreign at

Rome 46. 93. xiv 96—106 Jewish, 263. xv 1—32 Egyptian eliquit post terga sexaginta annos xiii

reliquit post terga sexaginta annos xiii
16
remis incumbere xv 128

renato nondum omni dente xiv 11
repentance xiii 187—9
repetition xii 24—29. 62—66. xiv 31.
48. 315—6. xv 29. xvi 9 10
repentibus pueris xiv 208
res 'estate' xii 10

respiro xiv 28
reticulum xii 60
reus rei squalor xv 135
reverence paid to age in early times
xiii 55—9
reverentia puero debetur xiv 47
rex reges king and queen xiii 52
Rhadamanthus xiii 197
rheter de conducendo loquitur iam -e

Rhadamanthus xiii 197
rhetor de conducendo loquitur iam -e
Thyle xv 112
riches bring care xiv 303—8
risum movere xiii 35. xv 15. -u quati

xiii 171
rite peracto sacro xii 86
rivalibus victis xii 126
rixae tuba iurgia xv 51 52
rixantis milia turbae xv 61

rixantis milia turbae xv 61
robiginis adorandae pocula xiii 148
rogi igne minor xv 140
Roman civilisation embraces Spain and
the world xv 108—111

ropedancer xiv 272
rosae xiv 254. see coronae
Roscia lex xiv 324
rota Ixionis xiii 51
rubent · i arae xiii 37
ruber rubrae maiorum leges xiv 192—3
rubox xiii 242
rugam trahit of a frown xiv 325. cf.

xiii 215. -am haesuram nitidis figentia rebus xiv 2 ruptis genis xv 57 rursum porrecta bracchia xii 76 Rutilus xiv 18 Rutulae arbores xii 105

sabbata observed by proselytes xiv 96, of the Jews 104—6 sacculus xiv 138 saccus -i olentis mercator xiv 269 sacello pecudem spondere xiii 232 sacrae senectae xiii 59, tua -a imago 221. -is libellis 19 sacerdos Cereris xv 141

sacramentorum emolumenta xvi 36 sacrifice xii 83—92. expiatory 116. for a friend's safety 1—92. worn out victims offered 95 96. human, in Gaul xv 111

sacrilege xii 129. xiii 119. 147—153. xiv 261—2. -gus minor xiii 150. -a fraude 72

saeculum xiii 28
saevos ventres xiv 148
saffron of Corycus xiv 267
Saguntum xv 114
Samia harena Iunonis xvi 6
sanabile vulnus xv 34
sane xv 44. 61

sapientia victrix fortunae xiii 20 sarcula xv 166 sardonychum princeps gemma xiii 139 saturam serpentibus ibim xv 3 Saturnus xiii 38. his falx 39. fugiens 40 Sauromatae xv 125 saxum sacrum xvi 38. Sisyphi xiii 51. -a domestica seditioni tela xv 51-63 scelus aput tragicos xv 30° schoenobates xiv 272 school-declamations, hackneyed themes of xii 119 120 scobs xiv 67 scrobs a -e redeuntibus xiv 170 scrofa candida xii 72—4 scurra Catulli xiii 111 Scylla xv 19 Scythicae volucres 'pheasants' xi 139 sealing of provisions xiv 132 σεβόμενοι proselytes xiv 101 secta xiv 122 sectivi porri fila xiv 133 sed et xii 41. xiii 102 Seneca xiii 160 seq. xiv 40-43. (poet senectus Albani-Albanum vetus xiii 214. longa et cervina xiv 251 senior bulla dignissime xiii 33 sententia xiv 205 Septembri medio xiv 130 septimus annus xiv 10 11. sol xv 44. a quaeque lux ignava xiv 105—6 serenum xiii 228 serpens Hesperidum aut Ponticus xiv -te nutrit ciconia pullos 74. -tum maior concordia xv 159. -tibus satura ibis 3 serta xii 84 servulus unus semodio scobis haec emendat xiv 67 servus orum cohors xiv 206. see slaves Setina (vina) xiii 213 seven, the number xv 44 sheep worshipt in Egypt xv 11 shipwreckt sailors carrying a picture of the storm xii 27-28. xiv 302. shear the head xii 81 si, conditional sentence without, the protasis being stated as a supposition xvi 17—22 siccato nectare xiii 44. -entur lacrimae xvi 27 sidus climate xii 103. -ere secundo xvi 3 4. -a contenta olim paucis numini-bus xiii 47

sanguis iret xii 13. -nis mercedem xiv

signatam conchem xiv 132 signa xiv 307 silurus xiv 132 simia innoxía clauditur cum parricida xiii 156, viii 214 similes et pares xv 131 simplicitas xiii 35 simulacra nitentia cera xii 88 sin and its punishment xiii 236-249 sinciput xiii 85 sine omni xiv 68 singular verb and plur. subst. si coepit Gallitta et Pacius orbi zii 99 sinistra fama digna xiv 1 sinners self-condemned xiii 1-3 Sirena nullam flagellis comparat xiv 19 sistrum xiii 93 sitis the measure of drink xiv 318 slaves bilked of their rations xiv 126. cruel treatment of 16-24. 63. branded 24. number of 305. of our flesh and blood 16 17 society, origin of xv 150-Socrates xiii 233. placable 185-7. Socratici penates xiv 320 sol Herculeo gurgite stridens xiv 280. Solis radii xiii 78 solacia xiii 120. 179 soldiers, promotion xiv 193—8. escape punishment xvi 1-34; have speedy justice 35—50; have a castrense pe-culium 51—60; enlistment as an escape from justice 9. assault civilians solus heres xii 124 solvere ventrem xiv 199. -uta alvo Tac xii 67 sons murder their fathers xiv 248-255 sonoram nubem xiii 167 sordes minimas ediscere xiv 124 sospes depositum xiii 178 spado xiv 91 Spain, its Roman civilisation xv 108 its wool xii 41 spicula vatis Cirraei xiii 70 sportula vocalis laudet Faesidium xiii spumantibus visceribus xiii 14 squalor rei xv 135 stamen of the Parcae xiv 249. ins albi lanificae Parcae xii 65 statuae flogged xiii 119 Stentor xiii 112 stercore foeda canino atria xiv 64 stercore 10-02. Sterilis amicus xii 97
Stoics xiii 184. allowed cannibalism stoning xv 51-63

storm at sea xii 17-92 stridore catenae laetus xiv 23 stupet haec xiii 16. 164 subeant exempla animos xiv 33. fastidia 202 snbsellia in law-court xvi 14. 44 subsistere nescit xiv 231 substantive used as adj. xv 23 sudor xiii 220 Suetonius imitated xiv 204-5 sufficit xiv 141. 172. 317. 319 cet. sufflamen xvi 50 sui sibi quisque prandebat xiii 46. se iudice 2 suilla caro abhorred by Jews xiv 98 sulpure coepta incendia xiii 145 sum esse omitted xv 21. sunt qui with conj. or ind. xiii 86 sumen xii 73 (of the scrofa alba) summam effice xiv 323 summittere malum ferro xii 54 summovet euros xiv 186 super cenam xv 14. m supero 'remain' xii 68 moenia Copti 28 superstition xv 139 supersum superest xiii 109. 237 supinus xiv 190 supposition, instead of conditional clause xvi 17-22 surae grandes xvi 14 surdo verbere xiii 194 suspicere xiii 123 sustinet xiv 127. xv 88 swine's flesh abhorred by Jews xiv 98 Symplegades xv 19 20 syrma xv 30 tabella xiii 136. votiva xii 27 28 taberna Liparaea xiii 45 tabula distinguitur unda xiv 289. delebit xii 123. mutare xiv 55 tacitum scelus xiii 209 taeda a plank xii 59 taedia xvi 44 Tagi harena xiv 299 talenta mille xiv 274 talis ut xiii 47 tam Pylades xvi 26 tangunt altaria xiii 89. Cereris -ens aramque pedemque xiv 219

tanti sunt xili 96. tantum 'only as much'

tardas colus xiv 248. -um longumque

Tarpeius Iuppiter xii 6, -a fulmina

Taurica inventrix nefandi sacri xv

xiv 233--4

xiii 78 Tatius xiv 160

116-7

tela araneae xiv 61 Telamonem praeteriit Aiax xiv 213-4 tela deorum xiii 232 temerarius xiv 275 temetum xv 25 tempestas poetica xii 23 24. -te picta se tuetur naufragus xiv 302. -tibus plenos utres xv 20 temples as treasuries xiv 260 tenso folle xiv 281 teneo una portarum clave -eri xv 158 teneris Maecenatibus xii 39 Tentyra xv 35—37. tenuis 'poor' xiii 7 ter decies xiv 28 Terence imitated xv 142 terga fuga praestant xv 75. post -a reliquit sexaginta annos xiii 16 terminus xvi 38 tero casus tritus xiii 10 tessellae eburneae xi 132 testa pictae remis incumbere -ae xv 128. magnum habitatorem in illa -a xiv 311 testis nullo sub -e xv 26. -em suum gestare in pectore xiii 198. da -em xvi 29 testor testandi vivo patre militibus solis ius datur xvi 51 52 testudo xiv 308 Thales xiii 164 Thebae Boeotian xiv 240-3. -arum portae xiii 27 Thebe vetus centum obruta portis xv Thracum volucres 'cranes' xiii 167 thunder xiii 225—6 Thyle xv 112 Tiberim ultra ableganda merx xiv 202 tibicen xv 49
Tiburis proni arce xiv 87. temple of
Hercules 90 tigride xv 163 Tiresias xiii 249 tironem me pavidum excipiat porta xvi Titan Prometheus xiv 35 titubantibus mero xv 48 titulus on coins xiv 201 toga of pleaders xvi 45 togatus civilian xvi 8 tonat aestivum xiv 295. -antem conflare xiii 153 tormenta per haec coactas divitias xiv

taurus pinguior Hispulla xii 11

torquentem cornua madido cirro xiii

165

torques xvi 60 tortor xiv 21. animus xiii 195 tortures of remorse xiii 192 toro pervigili xv 43 torvus Pluto xiii 50 totus vivat Nestora -um xii 128 tradere 'teach' xiv 3 tragici scelus aput -os xv 30 31. -ae furtiva piacula cervae xii 120 trahere rugam xiv 325 See C. de la Traiani portus xii 75. See C. de la Berge essai sur le règne de T. Paris, Vieweg. 1877 transiliet acquora xiv 279 Transtiberine nuisances xiv 202-3 treasure in temples xiv 260 trepido ne xiv 64 tridens Neptuni xiii 81 triste habitu vitium xiv 110 trunco corpore xiii 178. -a puppe xii tu in exhortations xiv 48 tuba rixae iurgia xv 51 52 tubera xiv 7 tubicen xiv 243 tuetur se picta tempestate xiv 302. -eri fraudem iure iurando xiii 201 Tullianum xiii 245 tumultu maiore planguntur nummi quam funera xiii 130 tunc xiii 107 tunica not worn by cynics xiii 122. 'pod' xiv 153 turba casae xiv 167. deorum xiii 46turbat tua imago pavidum xiii 222. partem rei -avit filius amens xiv 94 turget sacculus pleno ore xiv 138 Turnus, his strength xv 65. -i ager xii turrim in proelia euntem xii 110 tura for the Lares xii 90. pia xiii 116 Tusci libelli xiii 62 tutela rerum suarum xiv 112 Tydides, his strength xv 66

Tyrrhena pharos xii 76

ubera matris ducere xii 8

Ulixes xiv 287. and his voyages xv
13—26

ullo...quemquam xii 130

ulterius nil xv 118. ultima bellorum
xv 95. discriminis xii 55

ultio xiii 174—192. minuti animi voluptas ry

ultor Mars xiv 261

ultro trahere ac vexare paratus xiii 108

umbra fallit vitium specie virtutis et

Tyrius Hannibal xii 107

uncum carceris xiii 245 unde tibi frontem? xiv 56. u. habeas, quaerit nemo xiv 207 unguenta xiv 204. Egyptian xv 50 unguibus curvis viii 130. xiii 170 unus et alter spernant xiv 33 34. -o semodio scobis haec emendat servulus •us xiv 66—7 urget mentem praecipuis sudoribus xiii 220. - ebant Atlanta minori pondere 48. -entibus adversis xii 53 urnae capacem cratera xii 44. -a fallax praetoris xiii 4. -a Corcyraea xv 25 uro itur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro xiv 22 ursis inter se convenit xv 164 usque a lucifero xiii 158. adeo xv 82 ut 'though' xiii 100. understood from ne xvi 9. ut iam xv 117. ut video xiii 118 uter utres plenos tempestatibus xv 20 utiles res xii 52 utrimque xv 35 uva cluster of bees xiii 68 vacuum cerebro caput xiv 57. tam -i capitis populum xv 23 Vagelli mulino corde xvi 23. statuam xiii 119 valet c. inf. xiii 120. xv 67. -ntius euro fatum xii 63 vana chirographa xiii 137. xvi 41. 0 -issime xiv 211 varius mobilis et -a est ferme natura malorum xiii 236 vasa aspera xiv 62 Vascones xv 93—106 vatis Cirraei spicula xiii 70. -es Pythia 199 vectoris prospera tempora xii 63 vegetarianism xv 174 vehementior poena xiii 196 vellus par dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura xii 4 velocis gloria plantae xiii 98. -cius et citius xiv 31 velum prorae xii 69. -a parvula dare phaselis xv 127 venam discipulo committe Philippi xiii venatrix puella xiii 80 vendet periuria summa exigua xiv 21&

-a xiv roo. -ae 'shades' hilares sine

umore coacto vexare oculos xiii 133

regibus infernis xiii 52

umbrosae palmae xv 76

-ere quod possis pluris dimidio 200

veneni artifices mercatoremque xiii 154

venerabile ingenium xv 143. tam -e erat praecedere xiii 58 venerantur oppida tota canem xv 8 venio hospite -nturo xiv 59 venter lagonae xii 60. -tris vacui furor xv 100. -em solvere xiv 100. saevos abeant novalia -es xiv 149. -i indulsit non omne legumen xv 174 ventosa cucurbita xiv 58

Venus Veneris commendet epistula Marti xvi 5. veneres 'charms' xiii 34 vernula xiv 169 verpos solos deducere quaesitum ad fontem xiv 104 verre pavimentum xiv 60 versata toro membra xiii 218 vertice raso naufragus xii 81. lactis torrens xiii 79 veru veribus decoxit xv 82 verus veris lacrimis xiii 134. •a Charybdi dignum xv 17 vestigia dabit in laqueum xiii 244. fugienda patrum xiv 36. per tua peccet filius 53. figens ancipiti planta 272 Vestinus xiv 181 vestis collective xii 38 vetitum nil xiv 185 vetus atque antiqua xv 33 vexat nascenti robora cornu xii 9 viam ire xiv 122. -as monstrare 103 vicinia laudet me xiv 154 vice teli xv 53 victrix fortunae sapientia xiii 20 vidi, said in evidence xvi 30. -su foedum xiv 44 ·vigil Castor xiv 260. -i febre xiii 220. -um cohortes xiv 305 vigilare cohortem servorum iubet xiv villas quis avus totidem erexit? i 94 xiv 89. 95. 141. 275 vinco dominus pretio non vincitur ullo XIV 145 vindicta xiii 180. gravior quam iniuria xvi 22 violae iactabo colores xii oo violo non -averit ignem xv 84. -ati nu-

minis aras xiii 219. -ae fidei 6

virgam tenentis domini xiv 63

Virgil imitated xiv 215. xv 65

vir xiii 12

virguncula Iuno xiii 40 virtutis specie fallit vitium xiv 100 visceribus spumantibus ardens xiii 15 vita didicere magistra xiii 22 vitis of the centurion xiv 193 vitium fallit specie virtutis xiv 100. = vitiosus 175 vittae of victims xii 118 vitulus xii 7---8. -i iecur xiii 117 vivat Nestora xii 128 vix cuiquam aut nulli xv 55 vocalis sportula xiii 32 voco quocumque -arit spes lucri xiv 277. -antem ad iura xv 135. ad delubra xiii 10 volet fecisse xiv 185 volumine arcano tradidit Moyses xiv voluntas sola peccandi patitur poenas xiii 208 Volusius Bithynicus xv 1 volvit aurum Tagus xiv 299. -as syrmata xv 30. -ente vices natura et lucis et anni xiii 87 vomicae putres xiii 95 votiva tabella xiv 302 vota xii 100. moraris xiv 250 vovebit de grege servorum magna corpora xii 115 vows for others' recovery xii 115-127 vox -cem mittere xiii 114. adyti xiii 205 Vulcanus tergens bracchia xiii 44 45 vulnus sine -ere xv 54 vultur xiv 77—80. Tityi xiii 51 vultus iam dimidios xv 56

whole and part joined by atque xiv 206 wine, Corcyrean xv 25. Egyptian 48 without all xiv 68 wives, murder of xiv 220—1 women of Rome, corruption of xiv 25—31 wool of Spain xii 41

Zagynthos par fide, maior clade xv
II4,
Zenonis praecepta xv 107 (allowed
cannibalism)
zeugma xv 82
zona as a purse xiv 297



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